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BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD



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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

Year ended 31st December, 1963

Medical Officer for Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Officer and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

E. J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.

T H E M U N I C I P A L B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D

A N N U A L H E A L T H R E P O R T

Y E A R E N D E D 3 1 s t D e c e m b e r , 1 9 6 3

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer
for Maternity and Child Welfare
and School Medical Services:

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E. J. WINFIELD, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.Inst.P.C.



MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1963

- - - - -

CHAIRMAN

Alderman A. Pickersgill

Vice-Chairman

A.C. Whipp

Aldermen

C. Dews, J.P.

A. Hanson, M.B.E.

W. Harrison, J.P.

A. Poulter

J. Smart, J.P.

E. Taylor, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors

Mrs. R. Belcher

G. Byrne

R. Carr

A. R. Clarke

H. P. Corris

R. Dexter

R. Graham

Mrs. V. Lowe

A. Merry

Mrs. W. McLoughlin,

Mrs. M. M. Morris

R. Moulding

J. F. Parkin

F. I. Pennington

W. Poskitt

J. A. Rylatt

W. E. Smith

D. S. Thompson

J. H. Wales

J. A. Walsh

Mrs. B. M. Ward, J.P.

E. Westmoreland

General & Special Courts

General Court

Special Court

County Court

City Court

Justice of the Peace

Magistrate

Recorder

County Clerk

City Clerk

Justice of the Peace

Magistrate

Recorder

County Clerk

City Clerk

Justice of the Peace

Magistrate

Recorder

County Clerk

City Clerk

Justice of the Peace

Magistrate

Recorder

County Clerk

City Clerk

Justice of the Peace

Magistrate

Recorder

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.M.Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

J.M.B.Carr, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE AND SCHOOL MEDICAL WORK

B.J.Catton, M.B., Ch.B.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICERS - MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Wm.C.Palmer, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G.

Sagar Street Ante-Natal Clinic
Airedale Child Welfare Clinic

B.A.Connell, M.B., B.S. to 5.2.63.

Airedale Ante-Natal Clinic

D.Atkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J.D.Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Sagar Street Child Welfare Clinic

I.Butler, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Hightown Child Welfare and Ante-Natal Clinic

PAEDIATRICIAN

J.D.Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), Ch.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON

L.Wittels, M.D.,(Vienna), D.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON

A.J.S.Bell Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON

K.M.Hayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

HEALTH VISITORS

I.Armstrong, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Crofton 294

J.Brooks, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Castleford 2005

E.Cooke, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.

Featherstone 245

E.W.Hilton, S.R.N.

Castleford 2217

A.S.Moss, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(Appointed 4.11.63)

V.M.Newby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Castleford 3658

I.J.Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Castleford 3798

F.G.Wrightson, S.R.N., S.C.M.N., H.V. (Resigned 31.8.63)

Pontefract 3583

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITOR

A.Eades, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Wentbridge 404

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MIDWIVES

P.Baker, S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Appointed 1.8.63)	Castleford 4361
152 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.		
P.Green, S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Appointed 1.5.63)	Castleford 4154
51 Toll Bar Road, Three Lane Ends, Castleford.		
D.H.Taylor, S.C.M.		Castleford 2703
24 Westmead, Airedale, Castleford.		
S.Thinn, S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Resigned 30.6.63)	Castleford 3750
36 Birkhill, Airedale, Castleford.		
D.Tomlinson, S.C.M.		Castleford 2344
47 School Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.		
M.Wylie, S.C.M.		Castleford 3485
25 Hulme Square, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.		

HOME NURSES

M.Andrew, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.		Castleford 2197
6 New Street, Wheldon Road, Castleford.		
M.Bennison, S.R.N.	(Appointed 1.12.63)	
18 Glebe Street, Castleford.		
A.K.Caraher, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.	(Resigned 13.9.63)	Castleford 3526
Flat No. 2, 74 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.		
K.Frain, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.		Pontefract 3072
25 Chequerfield Avenue, Pontefract.		
M.Garbutt, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.		Castleford 3749
149 Redhill Avenue, Glasshoughton, Castleford.		
P.Grindel, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.		Pontefract 2749
10 Beechwood Avenue, Pontefract.		
M.Horsfall, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.		Castleford 4097
7 Shelrake Road, Love Lane, Castleford.		
J.M.Johnson, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.	(Resigned 31.3.63)	Castleford 3550
Flat No. 1, 74 Lumley Street, Hightown, Castleford.		
P.Tinker, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.		Castleford 3427
18 Lancaster Street, Ferry Fryston, Castleford.		

ASSISTANT HOME NURSE

J.Baxter, S.E.A.N.		Castleford 2074
Cawood Villa, Barnes Road, Castleford.		

TRAINING CENTRE SUPERVISOR

Mrs. M. Phillips,		Castleford 2940
Training Centre, Kershaw Avenue, Airedale, Castleford.		

SPEECH THERAPIST

K.M.Wade, L.C.S.T.	(Resigned 18.1.63)	Castleford 4201
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Divisional Public Health Office,
 "Castledene",
 Pontefract Road,
 Castleford.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you my twenty third Annual Report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1963.

Brief Comments

Although the Birth Rate has continued to rise, it is still slightly below the average for the Country as a whole. The Death Rate is the lowest recorded for the past 5 years and shows a marked decrease on the figure for 1962. Of the individual causes of death only one shows an increase worthy of note - pneumonia being responsible for 28 more deaths than in 1962. Two of the chief causes of death, i.e. all forms of cancer and all forms of heart and circulatory diseases both show a decrease, the former by 24 deaths and the latter by 35. It should be noted, however, that in spite of the general decrease in cancer deaths, cancer of the lung still remains the same as for the two preceding years.

The fact that we have had no case of diphtheria since 1949 and no case of poliomyelitis since 1958 continues to prove the effectiveness of our immunisation campaign and here I would stress once more that these two dreaded diseases will again re-appear should parents ever become apathetic towards the protective measures available.

The local Home Safety Committee continued its activities during the year. This is a voluntary Committee, holding monthly meetings, and its members represent a large and varied number of bodies in the community. It was inaugurated in October, 1960 and its main activity over the years has been the organisation of publicity campaigns and exhibitions designed to impress upon the public the need for greater care in order to prevent the increasing number of accidents in the home. The Committee is supported by an annual grant of £15 per year from the West Riding County Council and in addition, the County Authority supply demonstration models, posters and leaflets. A further welcome grant of £22.10s.0d. was also made by your Council during the year.

I should like to express my appreciation to all departments of the Council and to the professional and clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office for their valued help and co-operation during the year.

In conclusion may I thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of the Council for their help and courteous reception throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

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CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

SECTION I (part 1)

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (Acres)	4,394
Population (estimated R.G. 1963)	40,300
Population (estimated R.G. 1938)	43,090
Number of Inhabited Houses (1963)	13,450
Number of Inhabited Houses (1938)	11,026
Rateable Value	£415,033
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,788
Density of Population	9.2 persons per acre.

The Borough of Castleford is divided into 10 wards, namely:-

Airedale, Carlton, Fryston, Glasshoughton, Half Acres,
Redhill, Smawthorne, Wholdale-Lock Lane, Whitwood and
Whitwood Mere.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparability Factors

Births - 1.04

Deaths - 1.26

	Male	Female	Total	
<u>Live Births</u>				Live Birth Rate per 1,000
Legitimate	359	293	652	estimated Home Population -
Illegitimate	14	19	33	17.0 (corrected 17.7)
<u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate	10	5	15	Still Birth Rate per 1,000
Illegitimate	-	1	1	Live and Still Births - 22.8
<u>Total Births</u>				
Legitimate	369	298	667	
Illegitimate	14	20	34	
<u>Deaths</u>	241	193	434	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated
				Home Population - 10.8
				(corrected 13.6)

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Live Birth Rate for Castleford						
(corrected for age and sex distribution)	10.02	16.00	16.02	15.05	17.1	17.7
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding	16.7	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.3
Administrative County						

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Still Birth Rate for Castleford	21.3	22.7	35.0	23.3	17.9	22.8
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Deaths	15	14	24	20
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	22	22	34	29
Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate Live Births	21	22	35	31
Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births	42	44	-	-
Death Rate for England & Wales	22	21	21	21
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	23	25	23	23

Of the 20 deaths which took place of children under one year of age, 9 were males and 11 were females.

On investigation, the main causes of death were shown to be as follows:

Pneumonia - 6	Prematurity - 4
R/H Incompatibility - 1	Acute bronchitis - 1
Gastro enteritis - 3	Cerebral haemorrhage - 1
Asphyxia - 1	Lateral venous sinus thrombosis of brain - 1
Inhalation of vomit - 1	
Meckels diverticulum - 1	

The age groups at which death occurred were:-

0 - 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months
5	3	2	10

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births.

	1960	1961	1962	1963
Number of Deaths	12	5	13	8
Death Rate of all infants per 1,000 Live Births	17.4	8.0	18.2	11.7
Death Rate for England & Wales	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births

(No. - 6
(Rate - 8.8

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live and Still Births

(No. - 22
(Rate - 31.4

Mathematics

1. $2x + 3y = 12$	2. $4x - 5y = 20$	3. $3x + 2y = 15$
4. $5x - 7y = 35$	5. $2x + 4y = 18$	6. $3x - 6y = 12$
7. $4x + 3y = 24$	8. $5x - 2y = 10$	9. $2x + 5y = 25$
10. $3x + 4y = 21$	11. $4x - 3y = 12$	12. $5x + 4y = 20$
13. $2x - 3y = 6$	14. $3x + 5y = 30$	15. $4x - 6y = 24$
16. $5x + 3y = 15$	17. $2x - 4y = 8$	18. $3x + 6y = 18$
19. $4x + 5y = 20$	20. $5x - 4y = 20$	21. $2x + 3y = 12$
22. $3x - 4y = 12$	23. $4x + 6y = 24$	24. $5x - 3y = 15$
25. $2x + 5y = 25$	26. $3x + 4y = 21$	27. $4x - 5y = 20$
28. $5x + 2y = 10$	29. $2x - 5y = 25$	30. $3x - 5y = 15$
31. $4x + 3y = 24$	32. $5x - 7y = 35$	33. $2x + 4y = 18$
34. $3x + 4y = 21$	35. $4x - 3y = 12$	36. $5x + 4y = 20$
37. $2x - 3y = 6$	38. $3x + 5y = 30$	39. $4x - 6y = 24$
40. $5x + 3y = 15$	41. $2x - 4y = 8$	42. $3x + 6y = 18$
43. $4x + 5y = 20$	44. $5x - 4y = 20$	45. $2x + 3y = 12$
46. $3x - 4y = 12$	47. $4x + 6y = 24$	48. $5x - 3y = 15$
49. $2x + 5y = 25$	50. $3x + 4y = 21$	51. $4x - 5y = 20$
52. $5x + 2y = 10$	53. $2x - 5y = 25$	54. $3x - 5y = 15$
55. $4x + 3y = 24$	56. $5x - 7y = 35$	57. $2x + 4y = 18$
58. $3x + 4y = 21$	59. $4x - 3y = 12$	60. $5x + 4y = 20$
61. $2x - 3y = 6$	62. $3x + 5y = 30$	63. $4x - 6y = 24$
64. $5x + 3y = 15$	65. $2x - 4y = 8$	66. $3x + 6y = 18$
67. $4x + 5y = 20$	68. $5x - 4y = 20$	69. $2x + 3y = 12$
70. $3x - 4y = 12$	71. $4x + 6y = 24$	72. $5x - 3y = 15$
73. $2x + 5y = 25$	74. $3x + 4y = 21$	75. $4x - 5y = 20$
76. $5x + 2y = 10$	77. $2x - 5y = 25$	78. $3x - 5y = 15$
79. $4x + 3y = 24$	80. $5x - 7y = 35$	81. $2x + 4y = 18$
82. $3x + 4y = 21$	83. $4x - 3y = 12$	84. $5x + 4y = 20$
85. $2x - 3y = 6$	86. $3x + 5y = 30$	87. $4x - 6y = 24$
88. $5x + 3y = 15$	89. $2x - 4y = 8$	90. $3x + 6y = 18$
91. $4x + 5y = 20$	92. $5x - 4y = 20$	93. $2x + 3y = 12$
94. $3x - 4y = 12$	95. $4x + 6y = 24$	96. $5x - 3y = 15$
97. $2x + 5y = 25$	98. $3x + 4y = 21$	99. $4x - 5y = 20$
100. $5x + 2y = 10$	101. $2x - 5y = 25$	102. $3x - 5y = 15$

1. The first two equations are in standard form. The third equation is in slope-intercept form.

2. The first equation is in standard form. The second equation is in slope-intercept form.

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19. The first equation is in standard form. The second equation is in slope-intercept form.

20. The first equation is in standard form. The second equation is in slope-intercept form.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Table showing details of the premature infants born in Castleford during 1963

Birth Weight	TOTAL BORN				No. who died under 28 days		No. sur- vived
	DEAD		ALIVE		at home	in hosp.	28 days
	at home	in hospital	at home	in hospital			
Under 3 lbs.	-	3	2	2	-	4	3
3 - 4 lbs.	-	2	6	6	1	5	8
4 - 5½ lbs.	-	2	7	27	1	2	33
TOTAL	-	7	15	35	2	11	44

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

Death Rate for Castleford (corrected for age and sex distribution)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	12.8	14.3	13.7	15.5	16.1	13.6
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.9	11.6	11.5	13.4	13.3	12.0

CRUDE RATES FOR CASTLEFORD

	1961	1962	1963
All Causes	11.8	12.2	10.8
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0.15	0.17	0.07
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.00	0.02	0.00
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.37	0.37	0.37
Cancer, all sites	1.93	2.03	1.44
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.78	1.24	1.22
Coronary disease and angina	1.93	2.05	1.84
Heart and circulatory, all forms	4.37	4.55	3.70
Pneumonia	0.69	0.40	1.09
Respiratory diseases - all forms	2.02	1.86	2.33

CAUSES OF DEATH (figures taken from Registrar General's Tables)

	1961			1962			1963		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	6	-	6	6	1	7	3	-	3
Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	2	13	3	10	13	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	4	15	14	1	15	9	6	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	9	10	1	3	4	-	4	4
Carried forward	30	16	46	24	16	40	20	13	33

Date		Time		Location		Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Date		Time		Location		Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Date		Time		Location		Remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

	1961			1962			1963		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Brought forward	30	16	46	24	16	40	20	13	33
Malignant neoplasms, uterus	-	5	5	-	4	4	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	14	33	23	16	39	20	6	26
Leukaemia, aloukaemia	2	-	2	2	5	7	2	-	2
Diabetes	2	4	6	4	4	8	-	4	4
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	25	47	72	18	32	50	16	33	49
Coronary disease, angina	57	21	78	46	37	83	49	25	74
Hypertension with heart disease	6	4	10	3	8	11	5	3	8
Other heart disease	30	36	66	34	32	66	18	33	51
Other circulatory diseases	11	12	23	11	13	24	8	8	16
Influenza	7	6	13	3	2	5	1	-	1
Pneumonia	16	12	28	7	9	16	24	20	44
Bronchitis	31	8	39	29	14	43	35	12	47
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	7	4	11	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	2	-	2	3	-	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	-	3	3	3	-	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	2	4	6	5	3	8	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	11	24	26	17	43	12	24	36
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7	6	4	10	3	1	4
All other accidents	5	3	8	8	1	9	10	6	16
Suicide	2	1	3	3	3	6	7	-	7
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	265	211	476	266	228	494	241	193	434

Date			Time			Place			Remarks
Day	Month	Year	Hour	Min	Sec	Lat	Long	Alt	
1	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
2	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
3	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
4	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
5	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
6	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
7	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
8	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
9	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
10	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
11	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
12	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
13	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
14	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
15	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
16	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
17	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
18	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
19	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
20	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
21	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
22	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
23	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
24	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
25	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
26	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
27	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
28	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
29	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
30	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10
31	1	1900	10	00	00	10	10	10	10

COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD 1954 - 1963 INCLUSIVE

Year	Corrected Birth Rate	Corrected Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE		Cancer Death Rate	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM:		
					Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary		Bronchitis	Cancer of Lung and bronchus	Coronary Disease & angina
1954	15.20	12.51	28	-	0.26	-	1.76	39	15	44
1955	13.98	12.45	26	-	0.17	0.02	1.86	23	13	61
1956	14.19	13.73	16	1.6	0.22	-	1.68	36	14	59
1957	14.77	13.46	32	-	0.07	-	1.82	29	18	47
1958	16.02	12.8	22	-	0.07	0.05	1.61	27	9	60
1959	16.00	14.3	22	-	0.10	-	1.94	31	23	67
1960	16.02	13.7	22	-	0.12	-	2.25	28	21	70
1961	15.05	15.5	22	-	0.15	-	1.93	39	15	78
1962	17.1	16.1	34	-	0.17	0.02	2.03	43	15	83
1963	17.7	13.6	29	-	0.07	-	1.44	47	15	74

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	1	5	7	6	4	3	10	8	9
3	3	5	1	6	8	10	9	4	7	2
4	4	7	6	1	2	10	5	3	8	9
5	5	6	8	2	1	9	10	7	4	3
6	6	4	10	10	9	1	2	5	6	7
7	7	3	9	9	5	3	1	10	2	4
8	8	8	7	3	7	7	8	1	9	5
9	9	9	2	4	3	5	6	5	1	10
10	10	10	9	5	7	6	4	3	2	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1963 IN AGE GROUPS

NOTIFIED DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Measles	20	89	104	61	4	-	-	-	278	-
Whooping Cough	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	6	1
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION I (part 2)

NOTIFIED DISEASE	0 - 5	5 - 15	15-44	45-64	65 & over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital
Dysentery	32	37	36	11	2	-	118	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	4	-	1	2	2	-	9	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Optic Atrophy Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	3	2	-	-	-	-	5	5
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED 1954 - 1963

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Polio- myelitis	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Meningo- coccal Meningitis
1954	35	76	26	1	5	30	6	1
1955	740	24	9	8	55	15	-	-
1956	10	27	25	5	10	26	3	4
1957	911	27	16	4	-	26	2	2
1958	7	7	153	9	16	12	-	2
1959	693	15	60	-	8	43	3	6
1960	160	198	15	-	12	9	8	-
1961	1215	38	16	-	15	16	5	2
1962	312	11	6	-	25	16	1	-
1963	273	5	6	-	113	9	-	5

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

Clinical facilities are provided at the Pontefract Chest Clinic and a Tuberculosis Health Visitor is employed who carries out regular home supervision of all patients.

Free milk is provided by the County Council at the discretion of the Divisional Medical Officer in conjunction with a recommendation by the Consultant Chest Physician in charge of the Clinic.

Total notific- ations: 13	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	8	4	-	1	3	-	-	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

All close contacts of Tuberculosis must be examined at a chest clinic to find the source of infection and others suffering from the disease. This is particularly needful in the case of school children and calls for the examination of school contacts.

Ratio of contacts seen by the Chest
Physician to number of cases notified

Year	No. of actual cases notified	No. of contacts found and examined	Ratio of cases notified to contacts examined
1961	15	94	6.27 to 1
1962	14	62	4.4 to 1
1963	13	43	3.3 to 1

Of the 43 contacts who were examined
no active cases of tuberculosis were found.

TABLE I				Year
Year	1900	1901	1902	1903
1	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100
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16	100	100	100	100
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42	100	100	100	100
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100	100	100	100	100

Table showing numbers on register and
Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1954 - 1963

Year	Number on Register		Number of Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary
1954	285	49	16	3
1955	302	47	6	1
1956	301	47	4	1
1957	315	42	3	-
1958	315	33	3	2
1959	305	29	4	-
1960	297	29	5	-
1961	285	25	6	-
1962	280	25	7	1
1963	284	26	3	-

Comparison between numbers on
Tuberculosis Register in 1962 and 1963

Number of cases on Register 1st Jan.	1962			1963		
	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
	285	25	310	280	25	305
New cases notified during the year	11	1	12	11	-	11
Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from other areas	2	-	2	1	1	2
TOTALS	298	26	324	292	26	318
Number of cases removed from Register during the year	18	1	19	8	-	8
Number of cases left on register at end of year	280	25	305	284	26	310

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 LIBRARY

DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE
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SECTION II (part 1)SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE WEST RIDING
COUNTY COUNCILCLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRESInfant Welfare Centres

No. of sessions during year	Attendances				Total children attending
	Born in 1963	Avg. per session	Born 1958 - 1962	Avg. per session	
434	19926	45.9	3926	9.0	2129

Ante-Natal Clinic

No. of sessions during year	No. of attendances	Avg. per session	Total patients attending
129	998	7.7	240

Relaxation Clinics

No. of patients attending	148
No. of attendances	858

Minor Ailments Clinics

No. of sessions held	456
No. of children attending	517
No. of attendances	725

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held	45
No. of children attending	796
No. of attendances	918
No. prescribed spectacles	387

Orthopaedic Clinics

No. of sessions held	4
No. of children attending	31
No. of attendances	43

Paediatric Clinics

No. of sessions held	4
No. of children attending	29
No. of attendances	41

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics

No. of sessions held	97
No. of children attending	62
No. of attendances	1056

Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics

No. of sessions held	15
No. of children attending	13
No. of attendances.	22

Speech Therapy Clinics

No. of sessions held	Nil
No. of children attending	Nil.

SECTION II (part 2)NURSING SERVICESHome Nursing Service

Total cases	1091
Total visits	29611
Average visit load per home nurse	3053
Average accepted visit load per home nurse	3000

Midwifery Service

No. of patients delivered in hospitals	729 (68%)
No. of patients delivered by domiciliary midwives	329 (32%)
	<hr/> 1058 <hr/>

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Gas and Air Analgesia Nil

No. of domiciliary confinements delivered under
Trilene Analgesia 280 (85%)

Health Visiting Service

Number of effective visits made by Health Visitors to:

Expectant mothers	1152
Children born in 1963	4996
Children born in 1962	2370
Children born 1958 - 1961	3107
Tuberculous households	5
Others	10951
Visits made by T.B. Health Visitor	1896

Total Visits

24477

No. of children under 5 years visited 3325

SECTION II (part 3)HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year the equivalent of 44.25 full time home helps were employed in the Division.

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Hours as Percentage of total</u>
Maternity	18	879	0.9%
Chronic sick & Tuberculosis	109	7520	8.0%
65 & over	677	84036	89.6%
Others	27	1364	1.5%
Mentally disordered	Nil	Nil	0.0%
	<hr/> 831 <hr/>	<hr/> 93799 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.0% <hr/>

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LIAISON WITH HOSPITAL SERVICESPREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER CARE

The four main liaison services, Spastics, Diabetic, Geriatric and Maternity, have continued as in previous years and have proved most useful and helpful to all concerned.

SECTION II (part 5)TRAINING CENTRE OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

Twelve trainees were admitted throughout the year so that by the end of December there were 30 from Castleford and Normanton, 32 from Pontefract, 6 from Wetherby and 2 from Rothwell, and for the first time in our history the waiting list was cleared.

SECTION II (part 6)HEALTH EDUCATION

A programme of six-weekly displays of different aspects of health education was drawn up for Child Welfare Clinics at the beginning of the year and these displays have now been accepted as part of the facilities of the Clinics. Midwives, in addition to teaching ante-natal exercises during ante-natal classes gave talks on ante-natal care and labour and the puerperium, supporting their talks with film strips and sound films.

Discussions followed the talks and the expectant mothers were very receptive and appreciative of the instructions given.

Leaflets and literature were supplied to schools and talks were given by members of the Health Department Staff. The main subjects covered were food hygiene, personal hygiene and demonstrations of baby bathing and feeding.

SECTION II (part 7)SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICEPeriodic Inspections

Year of Birth	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1959 & later	207	206	1
1958	450	449	1
1957	351	349	2
1956	116	116	-
1955	520	515	5
1954	306	304	2
1953	39	38	1
1952	505	504	1
1951	516	514	2
1950	138	137	1
1949	604	598	6
1948 & earlier	700	696	4
Totals	4452	4426	26

Other Inspections

Special 1264

Re-inspections 36

Cleanliness Inspections Routine cleanliness inspections are carried out at every school periodically by Health Visitors. During 1963 individual examinations totalled 24025, out of which 433 (1.8%) cases of uncleanness were found.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATIONB.C.G. Vaccination

No. of 15 year old children on school register at beginning of year plus absentees from previous years	1963
	1290
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	1290
No. of acceptances	1073
No. tested	1056
No. found positive (i.e. had already been in contact with germ of tuberculosis)	237
No. negative	811
No. not ascertained	8 1056
No. vaccinated	810
Percentage of children who have been in contact with tuberculosis and discovered during the year	22%
Percentage of children who have presumably never been in contact with tuberculosis and were discovered during the year	78%

Diphtheria Immunisation

The following table shows the immunisations carried out during the year.

Primary		Refresher	
0 - 4	5 - 15	0 - 4	5 - 15
1009	578	2	988

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis The following list shows the number of adults and children who received vaccination during the year:

Children aged 6 months - 15 years

Number who completed primary course	676
Number who received first booster	44
Number who received second booster	351

Adults 15 - 40 years

Number who completed primary course	51
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Vaccination against Whooping CoughNumber Vaccinated

Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	Total
321	591	67	12	14	1005

Vaccination against SmallpoxNumber Vaccinated

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Vaccinated	64	22	14	32	140
Re-vaccinated	-	-	1	5	6
					146

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SECTION IIIGENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

- A. HOSPITALS The hospital facilities available within the Castleford Borough remain as follows:

General Hospital Accommodation All hospitals providing facilities for cases from the Castleford Borough are managed by the Pontefract Hospital Management Committee under the administration of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. These hospitals are situated in Pontefract and Castleford. Additional facilities are also provided in Leeds and Wakefield.

Maternity Hospitals and Maternity Homes The booking of beds for expectant mothers at the Castleford Maternity Home is carried out through the Divisional Health Office on an agency basis. Abnormal cases are referred by their own general practitioners either for direct booking or as emergency cases to Marygates Maternity Hospital, Wakefield.

Isolation Hospitals Any case of acute poliomyelitis is normally admitted to Seacroft Hospital at Leeds, while patients suffering from other infectious diseases are admitted to either the same hospital or more generally to the Burntwood Hospital, Brierley.

- B. AMBULANCE SERVICE

The West Riding County Council provides the ambulance service for the Castleford district and the local depot is situated in Smawthorne Lane, Castleford, telephone 2281.

- C. LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Medical Research Council of the Ministry of Health is responsible for the administration of the Public Health Laboratory at Wood Street, Wakefield. Specimens for bacteriological, virological, entomological and chemical investigations are accepted by the Laboratory from general practitioners and Public Health Department staff.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

OFFICE OF THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY

TO THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

B O R O U G H O F C A S T L E F O R D

Annual Report

of the

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

E.J. WINFIELD, C.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.INST.P.C..

Year Ended 31st December, 1963.

BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963, BEING A REPORT OF THE SANITARY
CONDITIONS OF THE TOWN.

6-

Mr Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure in presenting to you my Twentieth Annual Report, in which is given a brief review of the working of my Department, and of the sanitary conditions appertaining in the Borough during the year 1963.

Throughout the year continued progress was maintained in the now almost routine fields of slum clearance, housing improvement and food hygiene. I am happy to report that in certain aspects of environmental hygiene, steps have been taken which have resulted or will result in major progress. The completion of the new modern mortuary met a long felt need and provided more hygienic, convenient and humane conditions for the storage of bodies, for post-mortem examinations and for the identification of deceased persons by their bereaved next of kin. In the field of Public Conveniences, the completion of the Bus Station with its excellent conveniences has further improved the facilities available to the public. The making of the Council's first Smoke Control Order is but an initial step in what will be a major undertaking but as the houses in the Smawthorne area are completed and become tenanted, the experience of these tenants will, I feel, do much to allay many fears of smoke control which are prevalent amongst our mining community. A further innovation in the Department was the purchase and introduction into use of a specialist mechanical gritting machine. Even in the relatively mild winter of 1963/64 the use of this vehicle gave quicker and better service with considerable economies in operation and materials.

Other improvements in the field of Public Health which, though not yet in being, occupied considerable work in the planning stages, are the proposed new abattoir and new incinerator. I look forward with great pleasure to being able to say in my next Annual Report that both these major projects have been completed. Further details of the above will be given under the appropriate headings later in the report.

I feel it will be of value to review, as is my usual practice, new legislation passed in 1963 which will effect the work of my Department. Two such Acts of Parliament completed their passage through both Houses but in both cases the operative date has been set in 1964. The major one of these is the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. This Act will be of major importance and will result in extensive work by the Department in future years. Some mention has been made of this Act at a number of Council meetings, but in view of its great significance I propose to deal with it in more detail later in this report. The second Act was the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963. This again does not come into force until 1964, but a brief summary will be given in a subsequent paragraph.

In addition to the Acts of Parliament, two Statutory Instruments were issued in 1963. The first of these was the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. These came into force before the end of the year and are of such import that I propose to give more detail later under the appropriate heading.

The second set of Regulations were the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963. These effect changes in the names under which milk can be sold, but they do not begin to operate until late 1964.

HOUSING

One of the essentials of good environmental health is that all persons should be adequately housed in dwellings which are not only of satisfactory construction and free from sanitary defects, but which are provided with the necessary modern amenities. Unfortunately, we have not yet reached this desirable position, but the Department's efforts to achieve this have been continued during 1963. The scheduled programme of clearance of unfit houses for the year was duly reported upon, the timing of which was arranged to integrate with the availability of new houses. The rehousing of families from previous years' programmes was at a high level and it was pleasing to see the progress of this work in the Whitwood area which had been somewhat delayed due to the desire of the occupants to remain in the near vicinity. Further progress was made in the modernising of dwellings by the making of both discretionary and standard grants whilst every effort is made to achieve speedy and satisfactory repair of any defects found in rented properties.

I will deal with these and other aspects of Housing more fully under separate sub-headings.

New Housing

In 1963, the Council completed 170 houses to meet Slum Clearance and general needs. Some 106 of these were in the second stage of the Love Lane Housing Site and a further 12 flats were built on the Half Acres area fronting Beancroft Road. The other 52 houses were erected on vacant land near the Whitwood Clearance Area and this building will enable the rehousing from that area to be completed and the subsequent demolition of the unfit houses and redevelopment of the site.

In addition to the above houses, the Council completed a further 13 houses for sale in the Barnes Road area.

Private Housing

During the year, some 49 houses were completed by private firms on a number of sites within the Borough. The demand for such houses still appears to be high but the sites available for such are very limited.

Slum Clearance

One Clearance Area was reported upon early in the year and was confirmed in 1963, but the majority of houses scheduled for action in 1963 were reported upon later in the year and thus confirmation will not be received until late in 1964.

Figures relating to this work are given in the following tables.

Clearance Areas

The following area was reported upon in 1963 and was confirmed in 1963.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Town Centre No. 8 Area	21

The following areas were reported upon in 1963, but confirmation has not been received.

						No. of Houses
Whitwood Mere	No. 9	Area	...	...	...	5
"	"	No. 10	"	...	...	6
"	"	No. 11	"	...	...	66
"	"	No. 12	"	...	...	2
"	"	No. 13	"	...	...	10
"	"	No. 14	"	...	...	5
Albion Street/Wood Street	No. 1	Area	...	...	...	4
"	"	"	"	No. 2	"	7
"	"	"	"	No. 3	"	10

In the case of the Whitwood Mere No. 13 Clearance Area, action was taken by way of a Clearance Order but with all the other areas Compulsory Purchase Order procedure was used. In the case of the Compulsory Purchase Order covering the Whitwood Mere Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 Clearance Areas, 15 other houses were included as 'grey' in the order classified as not being unfit.

Individual Houses

Demolition Orders, etc.

Houses reported upon in 1961, Demolition Order made 1961, demolished in 1963.	...	...	...	1
Houses reported upon in 1962, Demolition Orders made 1962, Demolished in 1963.	...	...	...	19
Houses reported upon in 1963, Demolition Orders made 1963, demolished in 1963.	...	...	...	4
Houses closed by Closing Order in 1961 but later demolished in 1963.	...	...	...	1
Council owned houses reported upon in 1962 and demolished in 1963...	...	...	...	4
Houses demolished without need for formal action in 1963.	...	...	...	3

Closing Orders, etc.

Houses reported upon in 1963, Closing Orders made in 1963, Closed 1963....	...	...	...	1
Houses closed without need for formal action in 1963.				2

In addition to work on the normal yearly programme, during the latter part of 1963, survey work was carried out throughout the town to assess the condition of houses classified in the later part of the Slum Clearance Programme, together with other houses which, though not in the original 1954 programme, have deteriorated since that date and may have to be considered for action. The results of this survey were not fully ready at the end of 1963, but were the subject of a special report early in 1964. As a consequence of the survey, it was possible to gain a full picture of progress of slum clearance work based on the 1954 report, and I give in Table I the position of the work as at 31st December 1963. This shows that the original figure of 2220 has been increased to 2768 mainly by inclusion of houses in the Wheldon Road area and of these some 1945 have been reported upon by the Department. A re-assessment of the balance of houses has had to be made, but this took place outside the year under review.

In order to further illustrate the results of the programme I have again repeated Table II which gives a picture of the number of houses demolished or closed and the numbers of families rehoused. The totals from this table show that since the beginning of the programme some 1422 families have been rehoused and 1274 houses demolished together with 105 other houses closed.

AREA OR CATEGORY	No. on original programme	Revised No.	Clearance Areas		Individual Action		Purchased and Demolished or to Demolish	Improved and Removed from Programme	Removed as fit	In programme for		To be considered 1966/70
			No. dealt with as unfit (pink)	No. dealt with as fit (grey)	Demolition Orders or Informally Demolished	Closing Orders or Closed Informally				1964	1965	
Albion Street	50	50	37	2	8	-	3					
York Street/Castle Street	87	94	56		4	1	6				27	
Gillie's Quarry	17	17	10		2				5			
New Fryston	211	211			61	11		94				45
Half Acres	307	306	249	53			4					
Whitwood	103	105	101	4								
Hightown	243	244	133		6	3						102
Whitwood Mere	299	309	241	15	22	13						18
Redhill Avenue	35	35	35									
Wheldon Road		449	207		7					112	123	
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1820	1069	74	110	28	13	94	5	112	150	165
INDIVIDUALS												
Category 'A'	62	64	39		17	4						4
" 'B'	186	191	151	1	23	1	7		1			7
" 'C'	272	275	110		17	3					16	129
" 'D'	174	172	21		2					17		132
" 'E'	105	105				22						83
Temporary Dwellings	69	69	20		38	3						8
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS	868	876	341	1	97	33	7		1	17	16	363
TOTAL FOR AREAS	1352	1820	1069	74	110	28	13	94	5	112	150	165
Houses dealt with not in original programme		72	21		33	18						
GRAND TOTAL	2220	2768	1431	75	240	79	20	94	6	129	166	528
Total reported upon					1945							

TABLE II

YEAR		No. of houses Reported on	No. of families re-housed							TOTAL	No. awaiting re-housing	No. of dwellings closed								TOTAL	No. to close	No. of houses demolished								TOTAL	No. to demolish	Removed from Areas by Minister as fit	No. of houses Closed but later demolished							
			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960			1961	1962	1963	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1954	1955	1956					1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
1954	Individuals	38	30									9	7							16	6	16										22								
1955	Individuals	38		13	19								4	20						24		14										14								
	Clearance Areas	329	9	52	22	199	21	1	1					5	5	1						62	31	125	97		12	2			329									
1956	Individuals	70			61	3	1													11				3	55	1					59									
	Clearance Areas	142				12	38	80	5														6	10	81	38					137									
1957	Individuals	18				11	4	1						3	1					4				1	11	1	1				14	5								
	Clearance Areas	69					38	13	4																						67									
1958	Individuals	65				2	19	36							8	15				23					21	26	20				42	2								
	Clearance Areas	140					5	85	39	3															6	21	12	3												
1959	Individuals	5						5							3					3								51	64	13	3	6	137	1						
	Clearance Areas	189							91	21	4	46																1	1		2									
1960	Individuals	35							20	10										12								60	34		94	95	5							
	Clearance Areas	144							4	96	41																	2	19	2	23									
1961	Individuals	18								8	3									3									36	108	144									
	Clearance Areas	145																											4	9	3	16	1							
1962	Individuals	54									81	60	141																16	127	143	2								
	Clearance Areas	208									9	11	20							24									7	19	26	4								
1963	Individuals	10																															208							
	Clearance Areas	151																																151						
TOTALS		1868	39	65	102	227	126	220	165	138	140	200	1422	302	9	11	25	8	10	18	11	3	25	4	124	6	78	48	187	146	180	210	109	148	162	127	4	60	6	23

Deduct houses later demolished	23
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$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 101 \end{array}$$

Well Maintained Houses

In addition to the normal work of clearance a further duty in this field is the assessment of well maintained awards made by the Ministry Inspector relating to houses in clearance areas and the investigation and report on claims made on individual houses. In 1963, due to the fact that the programme was reported late in the year and the decision on areas not received, this work was confined to individual claims and to clearing up the claims from 1962.

Improvement of Houses

This work is becoming of increasing importance and I feel, therefore, for the benefit of newer members of the Council a more comprehensive report should be given.

The work is divided into two types of grants; Discretionary and Standard. The Standard Grant governs only the provision of five amenities, these being bath, wash basin, water closet, hot water and foodstore. Limits are laid down by the Government as to the maximum grant for each amenity and, therefore, this class of grant is confined to smaller schemes where relatively little structural work is required.

The Discretionary Grant covers the provision of the same five amenities but the maximum grant payable is increased to a limit of £400, and thus more ambitious schemes such as the building on of bathrooms, etc., can qualify. In addition to the basic amenities grant can also be paid in certain cases for the provision of approved type fireplaces, sink units, windows and other improvements.

The work of the Department in this field covers many aspects. These range from the initial inspection during which advice is given as to whether the proposed scheme is likely to qualify for grant, and often advice is given as to the best way to fit the required amenities into existing premises. When the application is received it is necessary to check the estimates and plans in order to assess what items qualify for grant and to report on these to the appropriate Sub-Committee. When grant is approved and the work is commenced, it is necessary to carry out routine inspections to ensure a proper standard of workmanship, and to make a final inspection to see that the works are fully completed. Unfortunately, this often results in the finding of defects which, though mainly of a minor character, result in the recall of the contractor and further inspections. Finally, the accounts submitted by the applicant have to be checked with the initial estimate.

One problem that is arising quite regularly is that contractors tend to take on a number of these improvement jobs and often to satisfy their client, start the work, doing only a certain amount, and then move off to another job because they are being pressed to start by another client who may threaten to employ another contractor if the works are not commenced. Thus it is found that many jobs drag on for a long period when, if some proper planning by the contractor was undertaken, each job could be properly completed and the grant then paid. I would emphasize, however, that this does not apply to all contractors but it appears to be a growing trend and one much to be deprecated.

During 1963 there has been a steady increase in the applications for grant. Altogether some 90 applications were received for Discretionary Grant. Three of these had to be refused owing to non-compliance with the conditions covering grants, but the remaining 87 were approved. Seventy-nine of these were from owner/occupiers and only 8 were received from the owners of tenanted houses.

As regards Standard Grants, some 55 applications were received. Only one was refused, and again the majority, viz: 45 were from owner/occupiers and only 9 were from other owners.

These figures show that there is still a reluctance on the part of owners to take advantage of the grants and it is hoped that the new Housing Act which is anticipated in 1964 will give the required powers of compulsion so that all houses which are sound in structure can be provided with the essential amenities.

During the year the Council formulated a scheme for the loan to applicants of their half of the cost of the improvements. This was not fully introduced until after the end of the year, but it is anticipated that this will result in greater use of the Improvement Grant provisions. Full detailed figures relating to this work are given in Tables Nos III (a) and (b), together with a Progress Report on these grants in Table IV covering the period since the inception of grants in 1954.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

TABLE III(a)

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Conversions (Large Houses into 2 flats)

	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u> £. s. d.
Applications approved in 1963, works not completed by end of 1963:-	<u>2</u>	<u>414. 10. 11.</u>
TOTALS	<u>2</u>	<u>414. 10. 11.</u>

Improvements

Applications approved in 1961, works completed in 1963:-		
Owner/occupied houses	4	820. 7. 1.
Applications approved in 1962, works completed in 1963:-		
Owner/occupied houses	25	4,536. 7. 10.
Tenanted houses	2	214. 0. 10.
Applications approved in 1963, works completed in 1963:-		
Owner/occupied houses	27	4,473. 9. 4.
Tenanted houses	1	128. 8. 3.
Applications approved in 1963, works not completed by end of 1963:-		
Owner/occupied houses	52	9,634. 3. 9.
Tenanted houses	7	1,036. 16. 9.

TOTAL of works completed in 1963:-

Discretionary Grants	<u>59</u>	<u>£10,172. 12. 6.</u>
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TABLE III(b)

STANDARD GRANTS

	No. of Houses	AMENITIES PROVIDED					GRANT £. s. d.		
		Baths	Wash-Basins	Water Closets	Hot Water	Food Stores			
Applications passed 1962, Completed in 1963:-									
(a) Owner Occupiers	10	8	9	10	9	-	1,208.	3.	4.
(b) Tenanted	10	10	10	10	10	-	1,099.	13.	8.
Applications passed 1963, Completed in 1963:-									
(a) Owner Occupiers	15	13	13	15	13	-	1,784.	10.	2.
(b) Tenanted	5	5	5	5	5	-	628.	6.	6.
Applications passed 1963, <u>Not</u> completed by end 1963:-									
(a) Owner Occupiers	30	22	19	30	22	-	2,781.	4.	9.
(b) Tenanted	4	3	4	4	4	-	438.	1.	3.
TOTAL OF WORKS	74	61	60	74	63	-	7,939.	19.	8.
Total of works completed in 1963:- (Standard Grants)	40	36	37	40	37	-	4,720.	13.	8.

STANDARD GRANTS

TABLE IV

YEAR	IMPROVEMENTS								Conversions approved and proceeded with	TOTAL
	OWNER OCCUPIERS			N. C. B.		OTHER OWNERS OF RENTED PROPERTY				
	Approved and Proceeded with	Refused	Withdrawn	Approved and Proceeded with	Withdrawn	Approved and Proceeded with	Withdrawn			
1954	9	2	11				1		23	
1955	20	1	13			3	10		47	
1956	18	2	1			2			23	
1957	14	3	4	22	22	2		2	69	
1958	30	1	2			1			34	
1959 Discretionary	33	1	2			4			40	
1959 Standard	10	2							12	
1960 Discretionary	75			22		2	1	4	104	
1960 Standard	19			6		2			27	
1961 Discretionary	64			50		4	1	2	121	
1961 Standard	25	1		7					33	
1962 Discretionary	70	1		1		2		2	76	
1962 Standard	30			4		12			46	
1963 Discretionary	79	3				8		2	92	
1963 Standard	45	1				9			55	
<u>TOTAL</u>	541	18	33	112	22	51	13	12	802	

Houses in Multiple Occupation

I am happy to be able to report that during 1963 no problems arose in this field. We appear to be extremely fortunate as this multiple use by many families of houses which lack adequate amenities appears to be growing in many towns throughout the country. A number of Acts of Parliament have given additional powers dealing with these cases but these powers are still somewhat limited, and I feel the most satisfactory answer is to find these cases as soon as they arise and take strong action to prevent the problem being aggravated. Thus the only case which has arisen in the district prior to 1963 was dealt with immediately and the problem was eliminated.

Housing Statistics

The yearly return is submitted to the Ministry giving details of housing works and for the information of the Committee a copy of the return for 1963 is given below:-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in district ... 13,450

(2) No. of houses included in above:-

(a) Back to back	...	...	...	16
(b) Single back	...	...	...	6

(3) Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Elsewhere

No. of houses included in representations made during the year:-

(a) In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	137
(b) Individual Unfit houses	...	...	...	10

A Houses Demolished In Clearance Areas

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	127	492	181
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	13	4
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	32	21	8
(v) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by Medical Officer of Health	6	20	5
A.2. No. of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	5	-	-

B. <u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Houses Closed	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4),17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act,1957	4	3	2
Parts of Buildings closed under Section 18	-	-	-

C. <u>Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied</u>	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	191	-
(12) After formal notice Under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	112	3
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957.	5	-

	No. of Houses	No. of Occupants in Column (1)
E. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year	-	-

4. No. of families re-housed during the year in Council owned dwellings:-

(a) Clearance Areas etc ...	...	...	194
(b) Overcrowding ...	...	...	2

Rent Act, 1957

(a) No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted ...	Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority ...	Nil
(c) No. of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	Nil

New Dwellings

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By Local Authority ...	...	...	183
By Private Enterprise	...	...	49

Grants for Conversion of Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	No. of Dwellings completed during the year
	No. of dwellings	No. of dwellings	
(a) Conversions	2	2	-
(b) Improvements:-			
Discretionary	90	87	59
Standard	55	54	40

SUMMARY OF NOTICES

SECTION	Informal Notices	Complied with without Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices	Statutory Notices complied with	Out-standing
Housing Act, 1957, Sec. 9	70	2	66	10	58
Public Health Act, 1936					
Sections 92/3	139	50	76	67	22
Section 75	102	82	14	11	9
Section 45	189	135	48	45	9
Section 39	65	32	30	24	9
Others	31	11	17	15	5
Public Health Act, 1961					
Section 17			3	3	
Section 26			1	1	

KEY

Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, is used to require the thorough reconditioning of houses.

Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936, deals with such matters as blocked or defective drains, sink waste pipes, etc.

Section 45 is used for water closets which are defective but which can be repaired without reconstruction.

Section 47 deals with the conversion of privies, waste water closets, etc. to proper wash down water closets.

Section 75 enforces the provision of proper dustbins.

Section 92/3 deals with premises in such a state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance and are used for general repairs to houses.

Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, is used to remedy stopped up drains, etc.

Section 26 of the Public Health Act, 1961, is used to remedy nuisances for urgent repairs.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the work of the Department is a vital one to the health and welfare of the community. Duties include inspection and supervision of production of all varieties of foods in factories, bakehouses, preparing premises and slaughterhouses, and similar control in storage and distribution both at wholesalers premises, retail shops and food vehicles. Many processes and types of foods are covered and I give below a summary of the type of premises dealt with.

Food Factories

Factories which process and produce food within the town include two making sweet confectionery. One of these is a large establishment producing liquorice and allied sweets, whilst the other on smaller scale produces a variety of sweets by sugar boiling. The local flour mill produces various types of flours and at three other premises barley is treated to produce malt for brewing purposes. One factory still produces aerated soft drinks, and another establishment processes potato crisps. Other smaller premises include two tripe dressers, one fat melter and one gut scraper who prepares casings for sausages, etc.

Food Preparation Premises

Under this heading I include the type of business where foods are prepared for sale directly to consumers in adjacent or associated shop premises. They include 26 bakehouses and 21 premises where sausages or similar prepared foods are made. In addition, we have a local dairy at which the milk, from about 100 farms situated mainly outside the borough, is pasteurised.

Wholesale Premises

The town is well served by a number of wholesale premises handling a variety of foods. Almost all fish sold in the town is handled at the three warehouses where some filleting and preparation takes place prior to sale to the wet fish shops and to the many fried fish premises in the town.

In the field of fruit and vegetables much of the supplies is handled in the three wholesale greengrocers premises, two of which are provided with banana ripening houses. In addition, two wholesale grocers have warehouses in the town where stocks of tinned and other packaged foods are held in order that local small grocers can quickly replenish supplies.

Retail Premises

In 1963 there was little change in the number of food shops throughout the Borough. Some new premises came into operation, but these were offset by closures of other shops. Current figures of shops include 48 butchers, 27 confectioners, 12 wet fish shops, and 37 fried fish and chip shops. Four multiple stores operate in the town whilst 146 grocers include a number of larger self service shops. There are 28 greengrocers selling fruit and vegetables and 44 shops selling sweets and tobacco. The town is served by 11 chemists and druggists and there are 46 catering premises varying from restaurants, large works and school canteens to small snack bars. In addition, there are 95 licensed premises which are either public houses, licensed clubs or off-licence shops.

Mobile Shops

In spite of the provision of more shops in the larger housing estates, there still appears to be a demand for this type of vehicle, and no appreciable reduction in numbers has been observed.

Control of these is exercised under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, which enables registration of vehicles and consequential control of hygiene. Details of the numbers and types of vehicles which are registered are given in the following table:

TRADE	From within the District		From outside Districts
	No. of Persons registered	No. of Premises registered	No. of Persons registered
Ice Cream	2	2	7
Greengrocers	14	11	2
Grocers	10	8	5
Butchers	3	1	-
Confectioners	10	6	5
Fishmongers	5	4	2
Fried Fish and Chips	1	1	-
Eggs	1	1	-

Food Premises

Having given details of the type of premises dealt with in general, I would like to expand on certain aspects of this work.

Over the past few years I have given details of survey work carried out in all food premises and consequential improvements secured under the Food Hygiene Regulations. This survey and its follow-up has been a major undertaking by the Department and by this it has been possible to achieve compliance with the regulations covering the structural requirements of the regulations.

In addition to these structural alterations, much work has been done to ensure that food handlers make proper use of the facilities now provided and maintain the requisite standard of food hygiene. This, unfortunately, is not easy and I feel that much work is still necessary in regular routine inspections and visits in order to ensure that there is no relaxation of standards. No serious contravention of the Regulations was found in 1963 and there was no need for any prosecution.

It is perhaps unfortunate that the results of this work are unobtrusive and it is only when failure of proper hygiene results in an outbreak that the public at large become conscious of the problem.

Market Hall

In this field I am happy to report the completion in 1963 of the scheme for provision of washing facilities to all food shops and stalls. It will be remembered that some grumbles were heard from some market tenants when the scheme was proposed, but since its completion I understand that the majority of the tenants are very pleased with the greater convenience of having washing facilities available close at hand.

MEAT INSPECTION

Meat Supplies

The fresh meat supplies of the town during 1963 continued to be obtained in a large proportion from the wholesaler who operates at the Council's public slaughterhouse. Certain other butchers purchase carcasses of meat from other wholesalers operating outside the borough boundary, whilst a few butchers still purchase live

animals and have them slaughtered at premises within the borough or just outside. A small amount of imported frozen meat, mainly lamb, is obtained from wholesalers outside the district.

The Public Slaughterhouse

The Council continued to operate the Public Slaughterhouse on premises leased from the Co-operative Retail Services Limited. As in past years, almost all animals killed were the property of one wholesaler who purchases animals from markets throughout the country and sells carcasses of meat not only to local butchers, but also to many shops lying outside the borough.

The premises were originally scheduled to be closed down at the end of 1963, but the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food agreed to an extension of the "appointed day" to the 31st December, 1964, in view of the Council's proposal to build a modern public abattoir.

As can be seen from the details of killings given later, the number of cattle and pigs dealt with again increased in 1963, although the throughput of sheep dropped due, no doubt, to the heavy lamb losses during the severe winter of 1962/3. It was, therefore, only with the greatest of difficulty that these inadequate premises were made to cope with such a high killing rate and this further increased the need for evening and weekend working of the slaughterhouse staff. The premises are such that an ideal standard of hygiene cannot be maintained, but every effort was made to ensure the best possible conditions.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

The new Meat Inspection Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1963. These require the post-mortem inspection by officers of a Local Authority of all carcasses killed within any district. A statutory method of inspection is introduced which standardises procedures throughout the country. This is a great improvement on former practice as legal backing is given to inspection and condemnation methods whereas previously the only authority on methods of inspection was a Ministry memorandum.

This post-mortem inspection varies little from the practice used locally before the operation of the Regulations, but, in addition, the Ministry suggest that ante-mortem inspection of animals be carried out so far as this is possible. A further requirement is that all animals passed as fit after inspection be stamped with an identifying mark of the Local Authority and the inspector concerned.

The impact of these Regulations has been the need for an inspector to be at the slaughterhouse virtually all the time that killing takes place and this, together with increased throughput has placed a great burden of overtime hours, both during evenings and at the weekends. A further implication of the Regulations is that a charge can be made for the inspection of all animals. Prior to this a treasury grant was made for inspection of all animals over a certain datum numbers based on the population of the district. This grant has now ceased but as can be seen from figures given in later tables, the meat inspection charges will bring in a considerable sum which will do much to offset the salary of the inspector occupied in this work. Due to the unsavoury nature of the work in the existing overcrowded premises, meat inspection duties are spread out on a rota basis, both for day to day and weekend work.

The New Public Abattoir

I made mention in my 1962 report that the Council had made a decision in principle to build a modern Public Abattoir. This is to provide slaughtering facilities of the most up-to-date standard, not only for the present throughput of the public and

private slaughterhouses of the borough, but also adequate in size to accommodate the killings of a wholesaler in an adjoining authority.

During 1963, much time has been spent working in conjunction with the Borough Architect and other officers of the Council in order to try and achieve premises ideally suited to the particular needs of the borough. At the suggestion of the Ministry, a number of visits were paid to recently built abattoirs at Duckinfield, Grimsby and Norwich, and our very best thanks are due to the officers of the various Corporations for not only showing us the good points of their premises, but particularly for pointing out errors in design which had only become apparent under working conditions. The members of the deputation were particularly impressed with the new premises at Norwich and, although these were dealing with different conditions and throughput to our own, they appeared to approximate to the capacity and layout we desired. A further advantage of this abattoir was that by using some unconventional features of a design, considerable economies had been achieved over other methods of construction.

It was, therefore, decided by the Committee to base our design on an overall plan similar to Norwich but much work devolved upon the Borough Architect's, and my own Departments in the many modifications of the internal layout to suit our particular operational requirements. I feel I would be remiss if I did not express my Department's sincere thanks to the Borough Architect and his staff for the unfailing co-operation and courtesy with which the operational needs for hygienic slaughter have been integrated into structural design.

By the end of 1963, most of the final planning was completed and tenders had been provisionally accepted for the specialist work, and these, together with the Direct Labour Estimates for building work, were ready for submission to the Ministry. Since then, the Ministry have approved the plans and estimates and given the necessary loan sanction. Building work has commenced and I hope that by the time of my 1964 Report, the results of the past year's planning will have come to fruition.

Private Slaughterhouses

During 1963 only one private slaughterhouse was in operation in the district. This catered for the killings of two butchers within the borough and a further two shops situated in adjoining authorities.

This slaughterhouse was scheduled as being capable of meeting the requirements of the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations by the "appointed day". However, when the proprietor learnt of the Council's intention to build a Public Abattoir conveniently near his premises, he readily agreed that the expenditure necessary to improve his premises to the necessary standard would be uneconomical and he has, therefore, agreed to close down this slaughterhouse when the Public Abattoir is in operation.

Incidence of Diseases

The standard of animals killed both in Public and Private Slaughterhouses continued to be of a high quality and little incidence of serious disease was found. Tuberculosis was only found in one bovine animal and in eight pigs and in all these cases it was a localised infection.

The following tables give details of this branch of our work and will reveal its vital importance in ensuring a safe meat supply to the town:

Animals Slaughtered in 1963

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	4,294	3,312	202	21,300	2,517
No. inspected	4,294	3,312	202	21,300	2,517
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except T.B. and</u> <u>Cysticerci:-</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned.	-	-	-	4	2
2. Animals with parts or organs condemned.	413	430	1	31	32
% affected	9.62	12.95	0.49	0.16	1.35
<u>Tuberculosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	1	-	-	-	8
% affected	0.02	-	-	-	0.32
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
1. Whole carcass condemned	-	-	-	-	-
2. Parts or organs condemned	14	16	-	-	-
% affected	0.32	0.48	-	-	-

Carcasses, Parts and Organs Condemned

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Whole Carcasses	-	-	4	2	6
Quarters	3	-	1	-	4
Heads and Tongues	41	-	-	6	47
Lungs	12	-	1	10	23
Plucks	-	-	5	20	25
Hearts	21	-	-	-	21
Livers	788	-	22	10	820
Kidneys	1	-	-	-	1
Skirts	3	-	-	-	3
Legs	-	-	1	-	1
Loins	-	-	-	-	-
Spleens	-	-	-	-	-
Udders	6	-	-	-	6

Diseases

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	TOTAL
Cirrhosis	199	-	19	-	218
Abscesses	198	-	3	6	207
Cysticercus Bovis	16	-	-	-	16
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	8	9
Parasitic	348	-	5	22	375
Angioma	72	-	-	-	72
Congestion	1	-	1	2	4
Tumours	-	-	1	-	1
Actinobacillosis	15	-	-	-	15
Fatty Infiltration	4	-	1	-	5
Pneumonia	2	1	-	10	13
Nephritis	2	-	-	-	2
Pleurisy	1	-	-	-	1
Adhesions	2	-	-	-	2
Pericarditis	8	-	-	-	8
Necrosis	1	-	-	-	1
Mastitis	3	-	-	-	3
Emaciation	-	-	1	-	1
Moribund	-	-	2	-	2
Enteritis	-	-	-	2	2

The incidence of animal tuberculosis is particularly worthy of consideration, and figures for the past fourteen years are given in the following table. A general downward trend can be seen, although with some fluctuation in the figure for cows:-

Percentage of Animals Affected with Tuberculosis 1950-63

YEAR	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
1950	9.25	49.12	0.59	-	8.75
1951	9.94	46.7	2.8	-	5.1
1952	14.08	40.55	0.23	-	5.42
1953	9.4	40.06	-	-	2.7
1954	6.4	35.7	-	-	2.4
1955	5.2	14.1	-	-	1.1
1956	4.7	5.3	-	-	0.6
1957	3.8	3.4	5.9	-	0.9
1958	7.9	12.4	-	0.01	0.6
1959	7.76	14.41	9.18	-	1.07
1960	0.05	3.09	-	0.007	0.51
1961	-	0.23	-	-	0.49
1962	0.025	0.12	-	-	0.38
1963	0.02	-	-	-	0.32

Management of Public Slaughter House

In addition to meat inspection and hygiene control at the Public Slaughterhouse, my department also is responsible for the management of the premises and supervision of cleaning staff.

The following tables give details of the finances and throughput of the premises. The Slaughterhouse account shows an excess of Expenditure over Income of £1,188, but over £300 of this deficit covered the expense of the purchase of the land for the new abattoir. Further reasons for the deficiency were the reduced number of sheep and lambs killed, and considerable expenditure on the repair and maintenance of equipment, tools and premises. Due to overloading of the inadequate premises and equipment which are showing signs of their age, it is becoming more often necessary to do essential maintenance and repairs to keep the premises running in a reasonable state.

The throughput figures of cattle again showed an increase, but this was only achieved by stretching the capacity of the beast slaughterhouse to its limit.

The Borough Treasurer's Abstract of accounts for the year ended 31st March 1964, gives the Abattoir account as follows:-

<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Income</u>
£.	£.
Wages.....1,965	Charges..... 4,031
Oncost..... 369	
Repairs & Alterations 148	
Gas & Electricity.... 315	
Coke..... 187	
Cleaning Materials... 58	
Rates..... 146	
Rent..... 574	
Protective Clothing.. 43	
Equipment..... 363	
Transport..... 21	
Insurance..... 36	
Stationery & Adverts. 3	
Grant..... 25	
Administration..... 150	
Purchase of land..... 816	
TOTAL 5,219	4,031

Public Slaughterhouse

Month	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Sows & Boars
January	-	359	-	358	15	2,354	247	5
February	-	270	-	319	12	1,843	224	-
March	-	322	-	280	18	1,609	224	4
April	-	375	-	238	34	1,111	216	-
May	-	386	-	239	10	1,161	171	1
June	-	323	-	221	6	1,235	110	1
July	-	324	-	226	7	1,469	134	-
August	-	340	-	209	13	1,626	147	1
September	-	334	-	280	25	1,902	208	1
October	-	334	-	319	30	2,241	231	4
November	-	340	-	325	14	2,093	232	8
December	-	313	-	292	18	1,843	334	14
TOTAL for 1963	-	4,020	-	3,306	202	20,487	2,478	39
TOTAL for 1962	-	3,698	1	3,259	200	23,510	2,465	11
TOTAL for 1961	-	3,574	-	1,756	226	18,321	3,285	94
TOTAL for 1960	2	2,637	-	2,104	218	14,538	3,031	57
TOTAL for 1959	2	1,753	16	2,373	98	14,543	2,535	31
TOTAL for 1958	7	1,306	58	1,649	40	8,710	3,204	32
TOTAL for 1957	-	1,634	82	827	17	8,533	2,646	27
TOTAL for 1956	1	1,331	26	906	125	6,127	2,540	34

The fluctuation in tolls as determined by seasonal variations, is of interest, and the following are the figures for 1963/4:-

Slaughterhouse Charges - 1st April 1963 to 31st March 1964

	<u>Tolls</u>			<u>Meat Inspection Charges</u>		
	£.	s.	d	£.	s.	d
April.....	280.	12.	0			
May.....	278.	3.	9			
June.....	329.	15.	3			
July.....	286.	12.	9			
August.....	336.	11.	3			
September.....	327.	13.	6			
October.....	363.	4.	6	69.	10.	9
November.....	455.	19.	3	96.	9.	3
December.....	327.	9.	6	68.	8.	0
January.....	356.	3.	9	75.	11.	3
February.....	398.	17.	3	84.	13.	9
March.....	293.	8.	3	62.	10.	9
	<u>4,034.</u>	<u>11.</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>457.</u>	<u>3.</u>	<u>9</u>

Private Slaughterhouses

The following are the figures for the year 1963 for these premises:-

MONTH	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
January	-	22	7	-	-	98	-
February	-	25	-	-	-	75	-
March	-	26	-	-	-	76	-
April	-	26	1	-	-	68	-
May	-	33	-	-	-	78	-
June	-	22	1	-	-	60	-
July	-	11	-	-	-	49	-
August	-	17	-	1	-	50	-
September	-	24	-	-	-	100	-
October	-	4	-	5	-	26	-
November	-	26	-	-	-	95	-
December	-	29	-	-	-	97	-
TOTAL	-	265	9	6	-	872	-

MILK SUPPLIES

The supply of this essential food commodity to the town showed little change during 1963. The Borough has for some time now been a "designated" area, and thus all milk sold came within the permitted special designations of Pasteurised, Sterilized or Tuberculin Tested. Only one retailer continues the sale of raw milk from a tuberculin tested herd in a small part of the district, whilst all other roundsmen and shopkeepers sell milk which has been subjected to heat treatment by either the pasteurising or sterilizing process.

The largest supplier within the district is the local Co-operative Society which receives at its dairy, milk from about 100 farms, mainly in surrounding districts, and pasteurises it by the H.T.S.T. method. This milk is then distributed by the Society's own roundsmen or sold to other purveyors for retail sale. A second large source of supply is that provided by Express Dairies Ltd., who operate a pasteurising plant in the Bradford Area. This firm delivers bottled milk to a centrally placed dairy and coldstore in Castleford, where it is held pending collection by a number of roundsmen. A number of local small general grocers shops still retail bottled sterilised milk which is obtained from various suppliers situated outside the district.

The department exercises regular and routine supervision of the supply of milk. This is carried out by inspection of dairy premises and particularly by sampling of all types of milk for many and varied tests. These include bacteriological examination to ensure that the milk attains the required standard of bacterial purity, and the regular statutory checks that the heat treatment processes have been effective. In addition regular samples are taken both of bottled milk and of raw milk supplies to the local dairy for guinea pig tests for tuberculosis and brucella abortus. I am happy to be able to report that for the sixth consecutive year no tuberculosis has been found, but regret that on occasions positive results have resulted from the test for brucella abortus. In all cases, however, the milk in question was subjected to pasteurisation before sale to the public and this process is quite effective in killing the germ. The Ministry of Agriculture and the local Medical Officer of Health are notified of all positive cases and I understand that some action is taken to ascertain the infected cows, but I feel that stronger powers are necessary, similar to those operative for tuberculosis, if any really effective eradication of this disease is to be secured. Routine samples are taken of milk supplies from farms to the local dairy to ensure the ~~chemical~~ quality of the milk both as regards fat content and freedom from watering. In this connection effective co-operation is maintained with the C.W.S. who carry out regular monthly tests on all farm supplies and who notify the department of any doubtful results so that formal samples can be taken by the Department.

Detailed figures of this work covering premises, purveyors and all forms of sampling are given in later tables.

I feel I must again make mention of the problems which inevitably arise by the continued use of milk bottles. The condition in which some bottles are returned leaves much to be desired and constant vigilance is necessary to eliminate those which can never be properly cleansed even by modern machines. The introduction of non-returnable cartons for half-pints of milk is a step in the right direction but it is a pity that the heavy cost of these will, I feel, prevent their general use for all supplies.

The following table gives a summary of this section of the work:-

Registration of Producers, Distributors and Dairies.

No.of Producers of pasteurised milk.....	1
No.of inspections of pasteurising plant.....	3

Distribution

No.of Distributors on register.....	101
No.selling Tuberculin Tested raw milk.....	1
No.selling Pasteurised Milk.....	29
No.selling Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	24
No.selling Sterilized Milk.....	97

Sampling of Milk for Bacteriological Examination

Tuberculin Tested Raw Milk

No.of samples submitted for the prescribed test	104
No.of samples which satisfied Methylene Blue test	91
No.of samples which did not satisfy the above test	13

Pasteurised Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed test...	37
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.	37
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test....	35

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)Milk

No.of samples submitted to prescribed tests..	41
No.of samples satisfying Methylene Blue Test.	41
No.of samples satisfying Phosphatase Test....	40

Biological Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis

No.of samples submitted for above test.....	93
No.cf samples giving negative result.....	91
No.of samples giving positive result.....	Nil
No.of void samples.....	2

Biological Examination of Milk for Brucella Abortus

No.of samples submitted for above test.....	47
No.of samples positive to Ring Test.....	16
No.of samples positive to Guinea Pig Test....	7
No.of samples positive to Spleen Culture Test.	3

Chemical Analysis of Milk

No.of samples taken -	
Informal.....	45
Formal.....	1
No.of samples adulterated -	
Informal.....	1
Formal.....	Nil

ICE CREAM

This commodity is now sold in increasing amounts, particularly during the summer, but also to a larger degree even throughout the winter. A significant change in 1963 was the introduction of a number of mobile vehicles selling "soft" ice-cream which is prepared and frozen actually on the vehicle from pre-packed ingredients. These constituents have been heat treated during preparation and as the machines installed in the vans are totally enclosed and designed for hygienic operation, a most satisfactory product ensues. This type of ice-cream has become so popular with the public that many smaller shops which were retailing pre-packed ice-cream, have now greatly reduced or discontinued their sales. However, some shops still continue with the retailing of the individual and larger size blocks.

One producer retailer is still registered for the manufacture of cold mix ice-cream, but he only operates in a very small way. Thus almost all the ice-cream sold in the town is produced outside the Borough, but control is still exercised by the registration of fixed retail premises under the Food and Drugs Act, and by using the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act which enables registration as "Hawkers of Food" of all persons operating mobile vans.

Regular sampling of ice-cream during manufacture is carried out by the authorities in whose districts the factories are situated. However, occasional check samples are taken by the department from shops or vans.

Details of work under this heading are summarised below:-

No. of premises registered in 1963, for the sale
of ice-cream..... 1

Position at end of 1963

No. of premises registered for manufacture of
ice-cream..... 4

No. of premises registered for sale of ice-cream 123

Bacteriological Sampling

No. of samples taken..... 5

No. of samples classified in Grade I..... 5

FISH

The Town's supplies of fish continued mainly to be provided through the three wholesalers who maintain warehouses and cold-stores within the Borough. The premises concerned are of good construction and are operated with a good standard of hygiene. They are used mainly for storage and distribution although some filleting is carried on. Most species of fish are handled for distribution to the wet fish shops, but the bulk of supplies are of cod and other cheaper varieties of fish for sale to the many fish fryers in the town.

OTHER FOODS

Unsound Food

During the year the Department carried out, with the co-operation of food traders, the usual service of the examination and condemnation of many kinds of foods which had become damaged in transit or spoilt through improper preparation and storage. Some increase in this work was apparent due mainly to the presence now in the town of wholesale grocers and large supermarkets. These premises are handling enormous quantities of tinned goods and necessitate at least weekly visits for this purpose. In all cases the usual certificates of condemnation were issued in order that the shop-keeper could claim reimbursement, and the goods were surrendered for destruction at the incinerator,

The following list will give some idea of the quantity and variety of the foods dealt with in this way:-

Condemned Food

590 lbs.Cooked Ham	67 lbs.Peaches
156 lbs.Corned Beef	42 lbs.Pineapple
145 lbs.Chopped Pork.	53 lbs.Grapefruit.
156 lbs.Sausages and Sausage Meat.	61 lbs.Orange Juice.
29 lbs.Tongue	60 lbs.Fruit Salad.
30 lbs.Turkey	25 lbs.Pears.
29 lbs.Chicken.	212 lbs.Beans
104 lbs.Steak.	231 lbs.Potatoes
102 lbs.Corned Mutton.	34 lbs.Other Fruits
36 lbs.Other Meats.	78 lbs.Peas.
28 lbs.Dried Egg.	176 lbs.Tomatoes.
19 lbs.Fish	12 lbs.Other Vegetables.
27½lbs.Cheese	17 lbs.Butter & Other Fats.
41 lbs.Rice.	18 lbs.Salt.
19 lbs.Jam & other Preserves.	55 lbs.Various other Foods.

The total weight of goods was over 1 ton 4 cwts.

SAMPLING

Sampling of other foods for chemical analysis was also undertaken under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, and the following table gives details of this work:-

COMMODITY	No. of Samples taken		No. of Samples Adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk	19	44	-	1
Orange Drink	-	2	-	-
Pork Sausages	1	-	-	-
Pork Sausage Meat	1	-	-	-
Steakettes	1	-	-	-
Pork Brawn	1	-	-	-
Margarine	1	-	-	-
Fish Cakes	2	-	-	-
Wholemeal Flour	-	8	-	-
Oat Flakes	-	2	-	-
Copra Flour	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	26	57	-	1

The sample of milk classified as "adulterated" was an informal sample taken at the local dairy which showed a fat content of 2.9% which of course is below the prescribed standard. Formal check samples were taken from the same farm and these all proved genuine.

Flour Samples

It will be seen from the table that a number of informal flour and other cereal samples were taken. These followed the usual treatment of the local flour mill with Hydrogen Cyanide Gas. Samples were taken to ensure that no dangerous amount of Hydrogen Cyanide remained in the foodstuffs in the mill. The first batch of samples showed a slightly high residual and further airing of the products was carried out. A second set of samples gave satisfactory results and the products were released for sale.

WATER SUPPLY

The provision of a clean and wholesome supply of water to all houses is essential for the well-being and health of the inhabitants. All the houses in the town are now provided with a piped water supply laid into the dwelling, the source of which is the Wakefield and District Water Board, of which the Council is a constituent member. During the year routine and regular sampling of water was carried out from storage reservoirs and taps to ensure bacteriological purity of the supply. As can be seen from the following figures, only one sample showed sign of slight contamination and this was immediately followed by check samples which provided satisfactory. The results of all samples are given in the following table:-

Bacteriological Water Samples

No. of samples taken from reservoirs.....	1
No. of samples classified as satisfactory....	1
No. of samples taken from taps.....	127
No. of samples classified as satisfactory....	124
No. of samples showing coliform organisms....	1
No. of samples classified as void.....	2

PUBLIC BATHS

The Corporation Public Baths, situated in Florence Street, remain the sole swimming facilities within the district. During 1963, both the large and small pool were kept in operation for the full year, and although during Summer the facilities were being used up to their utmost capacity, the attendances during the winter months were not quite so heavy, but the service was well appreciated by the swimming public. The heavy use of the pools, particularly during the summer holidays, places a very heavy load on the chlorination plant, but I am happy to report that the bacterial standard of the water was maintained at a high level. Only one sample during the year showed the presence of coliform bacillus which is the true test of purity, but 18 other samples showed the presence of some bacteria when subjected to the Plate Count Test. This examination, however, is an extremely severe test and the low counts of colonies which were found are practically negligible.

In addition to this bacterial sampling, regular tests were taken for chemical analysis of the water, in order to check the build up to total solids. All of these gave satisfactory results but the water was changed during the month of August as an additional precaution.

In addition to the normal chemical analysis, the bath's Superintendent noticed some accumulation of scale in certain of the filtration pipes, and additional chemical tests were carried out in order to ascertain what the scale consisted of and to check whether it was due to deterioration of the plant or was derived from the water use. It was found that the scale consisted of iron and manganese, and as our normal water supply does contain small quantities of these elements, it must be presumed that over the years this deposit has accumulated. Further checks are to be carried out to ensure that the scaling does not reach serious proportions.

I feel that the Bath's Superintendent and his staff merit our congratulations for maintaining their usual high standard of water, even when working under saturation loads.

The details of samples are summarised below:-

Bath Water Samples

Bacteriological Examination

No. of samples taken.....	64
No. of samples showing coliform bacilli.....	1
No. of samples showing colonies to the Plate Count Test.....	18

Chemical Analysis

Date of Sample	Parts per Million				
	Total Solids	Chloride	Free Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Oxygen Absorbed
17. 1.63	200	58	0.02	0.15	4.0
16. 5.63	260	136	0.07	0.05	-
11. 6.63	340	136	0.02	0.02	-
17. 8.63	680	229	0.05	0.25	-
10.10.63	200	106	0.02	0.02	4.5
5.11.63	240	121	0.02	0.06	4.6
6.12.63	220	110	0.06	0.06	4.2

Chemical Analysis for Iron and Manganese

Date of Samples	Parts per Million		
		Iron	Manganese
12.11.63	Bath Water	0.5	0.2
	Tap Water	0.05	0.005

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Undoubtedly the cleaning of the atmosphere is one of the major tasks still to be achieved in the interests of the health of the community. It is disappointing to have to say that despite all the publicity and all the propaganda, the majority of people still refuse to accept the need for change in their heating arrangements. There is still an inherent love of the open coal fire, and this is particularly strong in mining areas, which of course is not unusual; but the fact remains that domestic chimneys must be responsible for at least 75% of the pollution today. Whilst we still have one or two industrial problems to resolve, visual observation will show that there is very little actual smoke given off by industrial chimneys today. On the other hand, observation from the Park Hill, reveals the smoke pall riding just above the roofs of the houses producing the smoke.

The difficulty of converting people to alternative fuels has always been appreciated, but the position of fuels as revealed by the Government Circular in December, has only served to increase these difficulties; nevertheless, I hope that, having declared the first Smoke Control Area in the town, we shall be able to continue with a programme that will eventually give our people a clearer, cleaner and better atmosphere.

Industry

The year 1963 was a very important one in the control of smoke from industrial chimneys, not only in Castleford but also throughout the country. This was because when the Clean Air Act was passed in 1956, it was envisaged that seven years would be needed to replace hand fired boilers and other unsatisfactory plant by modern equipment capable of complying with the Act. Section 2 of the Act therefore granted exemption of the application of Section 1 for seven years in certain circumstances. This meant that if smoke was given off in sufficient amount to constitute an offence, in any proceedings taken it would be a defence to prove that the smoke was caused by out of date equipment and that it had not been practicable to alter or replace the equipment. On the 5th July 1963, this exemption section lapsed and industrialists can no longer fall back on this excuse for making smoke.

I feel I must point out, however, that this does not mean that any emission of smoke immediately constitutes an offence; firstly certain exemptions are still in force which give a defence if:-

- (a) the boiler is lighting up from cold.
- (b) the smoking is caused by a breakdown of the plant which could not have been foreseen.
- (c) the smoke was caused by unsuitable fuel for the boiler, if the suitable type of fuel could not be obtained.

Secondly, Regulations are in force which give permitted periods for which smoke can be emitted from a chimney, depending on the number of boilers served by that chimney. These Regulations are, of course, made because even the best of plant can give some smoke on odd occasions.

With regard to local effect of the Act, persuasion and pressure have resulted in the eradication of hand fired boilers other than those burning coke, and many improvements in the steam raising plant of local factories. A few premises still give rise to smoke problems in 1963. Regular observations were taken of all chimneys, and when these revealed excessive smoking, visits were made to ascertain the cases, and with the co-operation of the management, to work out a satisfactory remedy.

Certain troubles arose at two premises which used boilers with sprinkler type mechanical stokers. Under ideal condition it is possible to operate these with very little smoke, but any misuse, overloading, poor fuel or careless operation results in heavy smoke. In both cases the owners were finally convinced that the replacement of the equipment was necessary and resulted in an entirely new boiler being fitted at one premises and the provision of chain grate stokers at the other. In my last report I made mention of the Boiler Plant at the Coke Ovens, and the fact that mechanical stokers had been installed; these on the whole have produced great reduction of smoke from the boiler chimney, but I regret that on occasions, particularly during week-ends and evenings when the management is absent, bad emissions have been observed, which on investigation showed bad operation of the plant by the stokers. Pressure was maintained by constant reminders to the management and it is hoped that these needless emissions will cease.

Occasional excessive emissions also were observed from other boiler plants which were immediately investigated. These were often the result of breakdowns and the owners were pressed for the earliest possible repairs.

A further problem still persists on occasion at the three local brickworks; these are hand fired with coal and with correct feeding should give little or no smoke, however, if the stokers become careless, quite dense clouds of smoke result. Representations have been made to the owners pointing out the infringements of the Act, which have produced improvement at the time, but further lapses have occurred. I feel that the final answer will be the provision of some mechanical means of stoking, although this is not easy on this type of kiln.

Prior Approval of Plant

The Clean Air Act provides that the Council shall be notified of the provision of new furnaces and boiler plant; at the same time the applicant can ask for prior approval of the installation. During 1963, three such applications were received and were approved, these were for a new boiler plant at a local Colliery and a new boiler at a Welfare Pavillion, both of which were to burn coal, and the third was for a gas fired boiler to a new laundrette.

A further part of our work in this field is the approval of plans of new chimneys. It is necessary to ensure that the chimney is of adequate height to properly disperse the effluent gases. During 1963, a Ministry memorandum was issued which gave a standard method by which these heights should be calculated; this has proved a boon in that previously a number of formulæ were available which gave varying results and none of which had any official backing. In this connection new chimney heights were approved for the colliery and laundrette boilers mentioned above and also for a new printing works boiler and a new boiler at a local chemical works. In addition, the heights were given for two Council owned projects, namely the Transport Depot and Abattoir Chimneys.

Domestic Chimneys

With the reduction of industrial smoke over the past seven years, it has become more obvious than ever that the main source of atmospheric pollution is domestic smoke from the burning of bituminous coal in house fireplaces.

It seems a great pity that, in spite of the many admirable appliances for burning coal smokelessly on an industrial scale, no one has yet produced an efficient domestic grate which will not produce smoke when burning coal. We are therefore left with the position that to reduce domestic smoke it is necessary to burn smokeless fuels which of course are mainly coal with the smokey constituents removed. During 1963, however, the position regarding the availability of smokeless fuels underwent a great change, and a Ministry Circular was issued setting out the effect of these. Due to the Gas Industry developing the use of natural gas and also a method of gasification of oil, the number of plants where coal is made into gas and gas coke is not to be increased, and many of the older types of installation are to be gradually closed; this will therefore result in a steady reduction in gas coke, and as this fuel had been looked upon as the main supply for smoke control areas, this will have a major effect on progress in this field. The Circular pointed out that there would be adequate supplies of hard Coke Ovens coke and other processed fuels, the problem arises, however, that hard coke cannot be

kept burning on most of the types of grates which would burn gas coke. This means that very many fireplaces fitted since 1956, which were thought to be satisfactory for Smoke Control Areas, will have to be replaced by more advanced and expensive grates capable of burning hard coke. This will bring an increased burden of expense on the owners of houses, and particularly on the Corporation.

The Ministry have indicated that grant will be paid on the cost of the more expensive installations, but this of course amounts to $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of the total cost, the Council will have to bear the other $\frac{3}{5}$ ths on their own property and $\frac{3}{10}$ ths in the case of privately owned houses. I feel that unless an increased proportion of the cost is borne by the Exchequer, progress on Smoke Control Areas will be less rapid than was originally hoped.

The local position on this work is that during 1963 the Council's first Smoke Control Order was submitted to the Minister and was later confirmed; the Order covers all the houses in the new Smauthorne Housing Estate which was commenced in 1963 but which will not be completed for some years. The area contains 510 houses and flats, and a large proportion of these, viz. 280, mainly flats, are to be heated by electric underfloor heating; the remaining 230 houses are to be fitted with appliances capable of burning hard coke, which of course is produced locally at the Coke Ovens.

During the year a preliminary survey was started on the Whitwood Area, but in view of the changes in the availability of smokeless fuels, the work was postponed until the position becomes clearer.

Recording of Pollution

During 1963, the deposit gauges and Sulphur Trioxide Candles were in operation at four sites throughout the town, the results of these are given in tables later in the report.

For some time scientific authorities have been rather sceptical about the accuracy of the old type of apparatus and have begun to rely more on a volumetric type capable of filtering a measured quantity of air which gives a more accurate figure for soot content and also by passing the air through Hydrogen Peroxide solution provides a figure of the amount of SO_2 in the air. In 1963 negotiations were completed with the County Council, for the setting up of three sites for this apparatus. The first of these at Castledene, was merely an addition of the H_2O_2 bottle to the existing smoke filter, but the other two gauges were sited at the Whitwood Technical College and at the Green, Ferry Fryston. The former is sited on the windward side of the town in order to give a basic figure of pollution coming to the town, whilst the one at the Green will enable us to compare present levels of pollution with future figures from which we hope to be able to assess the effect of the new Ferrybridge 'C' Power Station.

Once again your Council has continued its membership of the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council, and where yet again your official had the honour to be Chairman. In addition membership was continued of the National Society for Clean Air, where again your official continues to serve as a representative on the Executive Council and Deputy Chairman of the Yorkshire Division.

Month	Sootfall - Tons per Square Mile			
	Lock Lane	Glasshoughton	The Green	Carlton Street
January	15.14	Void	16.38	17.55
February	Void	Void	Void	26.11
March	14.71	Void	12.94	18.29
April	27.68	44.09	Void	14.63
May	25.32	20.54	19.91	19.82
June	33.15	Void	7.83	5.15
July	30.15	91.54	14.07	23.42
August	24.28	20.24	5.60	10.65
September	28.71	6.66	8.87	14.73
October	11.94	42.66	6.20	14.46
November	Void	8.67	6.24	7.08
December	Void	22.56	11.81	15.23
TOTAL	211.08	257.96	109.85	187.12

MONTH	Sulphur Trioxide Estimate Milligrammes per Day			
	School Lane	Ings Lane/ Lock Lane	The Green	Carlton Street
January	-	2.30	4.7	4.25
February	.38	1.33	3.17	3.09
March	4.69	2.42	2.98	4.16
April	1.12	4.91	2.53	3.37
May	.77	*3.85	2.22	2.85
June	.80	3.01	1.68	2.10
July	.79	2.46	2.22	1.35
August	.65	2.07	2.06	1.89
September	1.12	2.24	2.38	2.62
October	.66	3.25	4.74	3.45
November	1.77	5.85	4.54	3.92
December	1.10	(not exposed)	2.51	3.00
AV. PER DAY	1.26	3.06	3.05	2.98

*Changed to Lock Lane

YEAR	Sootfall - Shown in tons per square mile per annum			
	Cinder Lane	Ings Lane	Redhill	Carlton Street
1963	-	-	-	187.12
1962	280.09	-	344.43	166.16
1961	221.67	251.24	259.87	204.90
1960	310.59	227.65	127.91	181.25
1959	149.43	197.79	117.92	169.23
1958	168.14	192.24	113.11	151.99
1957	199.62	207.94	120.85	180.51
1956	206.30	191.28	120.52	207.42
1955	245.35	167.24	124.74	208.40
1954	266.10	183.12	144.82	198.12
1953	141.99	168.98	125.83	178.76
1952	194.45	258.20	139.24	204.70
1951	216.27	285.72	155.42	243.16
1950	165.76	185.61	150.37	242.70
1949	190.51	172.97	147.52	321.44
1948	237.13	257.32	212.90	352.26
1947	176.32	269.10	217.74	307.11
1946	204.72	249.72	161.52	254.04

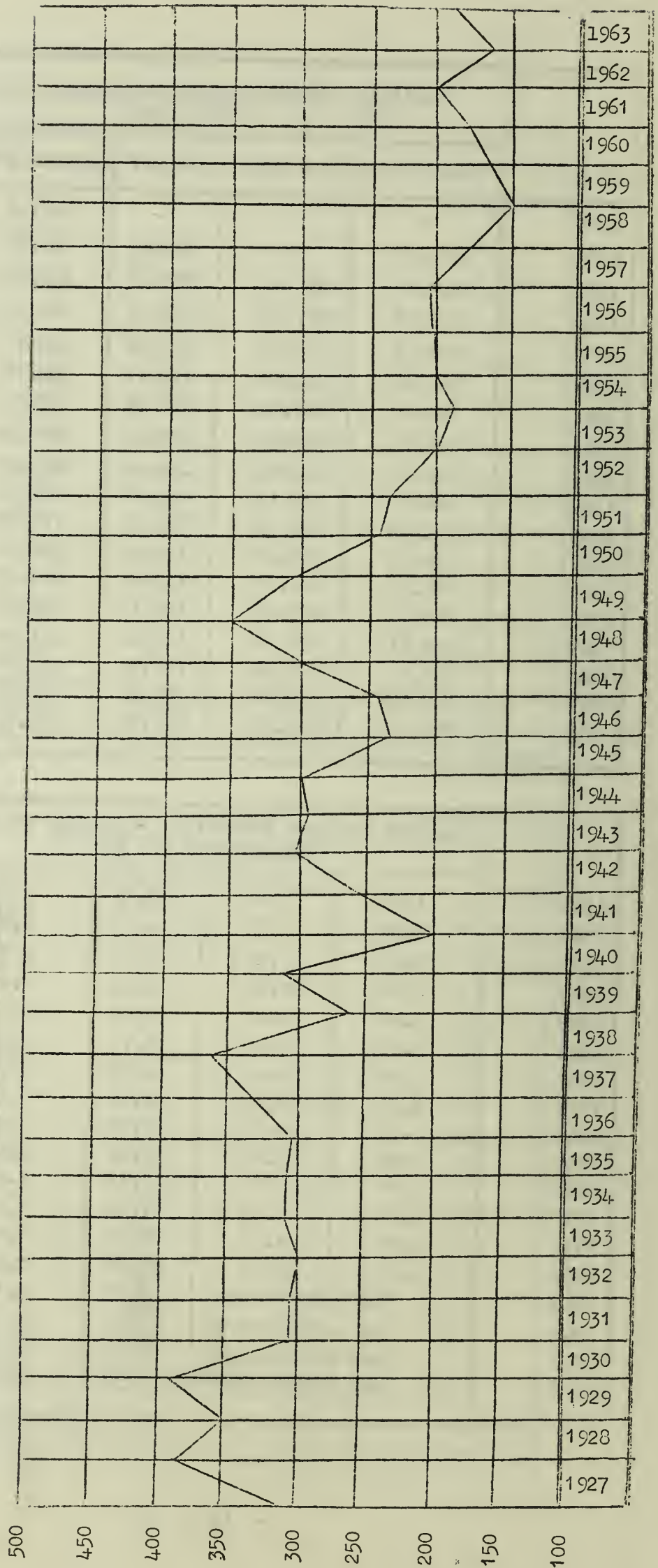
	Sulphur Trioxide Estimation - Average for Year - Milligrammes per day			
1963	1.26	3.06	3.05	2.98
1962	3.06	2.63	2.63	2.83
1961	2.41	2.32	2.46	2.36
1960	2.59	1.98	2.05	2.28
1959	2.48	2.22	2.12	2.11
1958	3.18	2.18	2.17	2.48
1957	2.64	2.49	2.53	2.77
1956	3.50	2.29	2.41	3.25
1955	5.09	2.03	2.48	2.83
1954	4.32	2.86	2.83	3.50
1953	2.61	2.11	2.13	2.30
1952	2.09	1.47	1.79	1.91
1951	2.01	1.67	1.73	1.91
1950	1.60	0.95	1.63	1.98
1949	not established		3.23	3.18
1948	not established		3.79	3.37
1947	not established		2.79	2.91
1946	not established		2.51	2.19

ANNUAL SOOTFALL IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE FROM 1927 to 1963 ON THE CENTRE OF CASTLEFORD

1927 - 1943 SITUATED AT CAMBRIDGE STREET, CASTLEFORD

1944 ONWARDS SITUATED AT CARLTON STREET, CASTLEFORD

SCALE - 1" = 100 TONS



DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SANITARY ALTERATIONS

During the year 1963, quite considerable works of sewerage were either completed or commenced; these included the new surface water sewer at Whitwood, a new outfall sewer from Hillcrest and an extension of the Holywell Lane sewer to serve a new small housing estate. Two major schemes which were started in 1963, but will not be finished for some time, were the Whitwood foul sewer which is to take sewage from the Whitwood area to a Pumping Station and thence to the Normanton Sewage Works, and the Pontefract Road outfall sewer from the new Smarthurne Estate to the river in Wheldon Road.

I feel I must again mention the problems which arise due to houses being served by cesspools in certain parts of the district. Two of the above schemes, namely the Hillcrest and Holywell Lane sewers, give hope that at some future date, by a slight extension of these, a number of houses can be connected directly to the public sewer and the cesspools abolished.

During the year there were no major alterations to the sanitary accommodation of houses in the district; practically every house now is provided with a water closet and the few houses which still retain unsatisfactory toilet accommodation will be clear in the near future due to the demolition of the houses concerned. Details of the alterations to sanitary conveniences carried out during the year are given below:-

Water Closets abolished.....	162
Additional water closets provided to existing buildings.....	99
Water closets provided to new buildings.	235
Ashbins abolished.....	162
Ashbins provided to new buildings.....	219

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

As in former years, routine inspections of factories were carried out. Our duties cover the cleanliness, over-crowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors in non-mechanical factories and the provision of sanitary conveniences and their maintenance and cleanliness in both mechanical and non-mechanical factories.

The following is a copy of the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour under this heading:-

PREMISES	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Notices Served
Factories without mechanical power	15	16	Nil
Factories with mechanical power	127	173	Nil
Other premises	11	360	Nil

Defects Found

Sanitary Conveniences - Not separate for sexes

Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
		to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
1	1	-	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(Wearing Apparel) Making, Cleansing and Washing	11	-	-	-	-	-

THEATRES AND CINEMAS

Only two cinemas continued to operate for the showing of films during 1963, but one other has been converted to a private club for the playing of 'Bingo'. No complaints regarding the condition of the premises were received during the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

Two common lodging houses still continue to operate within the district and are regularly inspected and registered annually under the Public Health Act; the larger one of these has been greatly improved during 1963 by the provision of showers and additional washing facilities. This was a result of informal action by the department and has brought these premises up to a very high standard for this type of accommodation. The second lodging house which is to be included with 'unfit' houses in the near vicinity in the 1964 Slum Clearance Programme, was kept in a reasonable standard of cleanliness and although not reaching the high standard achieved at the other premises, was nevertheless satisfactory.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

Work under this heading includes the control of the siting of caravans under the Caravan Act. Only one licence is in force for the permanent siting of a single caravan and this relates to farm premises within the district. Permission of a temporary nature was given during the year for the siting of a caravan belonging to a serviceman who is temporarily posted overseas, in order that his wife and children could reside near her parents. Certain other sites within the town are

used as winter quarters for travelling showmen, but these do not require a licence in that they are exempt from the provisions of the Caravan Act. No nuisances were reported regarding any of these sites and they were well maintained. Unfortunately we are still troubled by the unauthorised siting of caravans by itinerant hawkers and scrap or rag collectors. On several occasions this type of person site their caravans on pieces of land, usually without obtaining permission from the owners, and often when they depart they leave accumulations of litter and refuse. Constant vigilance by the department is kept to ensure that this illegal siting of caravans does not continue, and with the co-operation of the police, action is taken to move on the persons concerned. Under this heading I would mention that in 1962, it was found that a man was using two allotment huts for living and sleeping; action was taken under the Housing Act and the huts were demolished in default by the department.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During the year the work of rodent control was maintained at the usual level by the employment of two operatives who, apart from short periods of work on housing disinfestations, were occupied full time on the inspection of all classes of premises and the treatment of infestations found during these inspections or reported by complaints. Methods used are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and various kinds of poisons have been tried to achieve the best results. Unfortunately at many premises it was found that even though successful treatments were carried out, re-infestations can occur again within a few months. Naturally, these particularly vulnerable premises are given more frequent inspection and treatment than other premises which are less liable to this problem. The large areas of allotments in the town still present a major problem in this field, and during 1963 two of these areas which were due for clearance and re-development, were given continued treatments in order to reduce to a minimum the number of rodents which unfortunately were known to inhabit the piggeries and similar premises thereon. When these two areas at Smawthorne and Whitwood Mere are finally cleared, it will eradicate two difficult problem areas.

The Council continued its membership of the Workable Area Committee which holds meetings about four times a year in Leeds. Your officers attended these meetings at which new methods were discussed and any problems requiring joint action by neighbouring authorities were co-ordinated. The following extract from the Annual Return to the Ministry gives details of works carried out under this heading:-

Property	Rats		Mice	TOTAL
	Major	Minor		
Corporation Property	-	18	3	21
Dwelling Houses	-	245	22	267
Business Premises	-	30	42	72
Agricultural Property	-	2	-	2

No. of treatments:-

Corporation Property.....	82
Dwelling Houses.....	358
Business Premises.....	85
Farms.....	<u>2</u>
	<u>527</u>

Type of Property	No. of Properties	No. of Inspections
Corporation Property	40	990
Dwelling Houses	13,458	6,229
Business Premises	1,263	1,411
Farms	10	19

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The licensing and supervision of premises where petrol and other similar products are stored is carried out by my department. New installations are checked both during planning and construction and existing premises visited to ensure compliance with the Home Office Code of Conditions.

The up to date position regarding the storage of petroleum spirits, petroleum mixtures etc., is as follows:-

No. of premises where petrol is stored in underground tanks.....	45
No. of tanks used.....	81
Total capacity of tanks.....	109,850 gallons petrol
No. of bulk surface installations.....	3
No. of tanks involved.....	13
Total capacity of tanks.....	144,584 gallons Hydro Carbons.
No. of surface stores for cans etc....	9
Total storage capacity.....	550 gallons petrol. 400 gallons lamp spirit. 112 lbs. Carbide of Calcium. 10 gallons Petroleum Mixture.

MARINE STORE DEALERS

Nine premises are registered for this particular trade, and as in former years several police officers are authorised to act as officers under this Section, in addition to the staff of the department.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

As mentioned earlier in the Report, a new Act of Parliament received the Royal assent in 1963, although its operation will not come into force until 1964, this Act is designed to set up a standard of working conditions which will apply throughout all shops, offices and railway premises. Such legislation has been sorely needed for many years and my own Association has been pressing for this at its Annual Conference for some considerable time. The Act initially requires that all premises have to register with either the local authority, or in certain cases with the Factory Inspector. Standards are to be laid down for adequate water closets, and washing facility accommodation, together with heating, lighting, cleanliness, repair and redecoration. Many of these requirements were in force to a lesser degree in relation to shops, but this Act now requires a higher standard and extends the powers to other premises. Certain entirely new provisions included in the Act, cover first-aid facilities and the reporting and recording of accidents. This tends to bring shops and similar premises onto the same footing as factory premises. Implementation of this Act will call for very extensive survey and work by the department and it appears that the government are determined that these provisions shall be put into full operation as soon as possible.

Of course, during 1963, no action was required under the new Act, and routine inspections of shops were carried out under the Shops Act of 1950. In certain cases inadequate toilet or washing facilities were found, but these were quickly remedied by informal action and no formal notices or proceedings were required.

NOISE

During the year a number of complaints were received regarding the making of excessive noise; these allegations usually fell into two classes, being either noise from industrial processes or machinery, or from excessive noise produced in living accommodation when one tenant complains of a neighbour operating a wireless, gramophone or television too loudly. Every case is visited and investigated, but it is sometimes very difficult to be actually present at the time of the occurrence.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

These comprise one gut scraper, two tripe boilers, one fat melter and two rag and bone dealers. In general the premises are well kept and give rise to no nuisance, but in the case of one tripe boiler the premises are not fully satisfactory and during the year we initiated action for removal to more suitable premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Three premises are still registered under the Act, and are well maintained.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

The powers of registration granted by the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, are still applied. During the year four new premises were registered and five closed, leaving 48 premises in operation.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

One premises used for the making of upholstered furniture, operates and is registered under the Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 50

During 1962 it was not necessary to carry out the burial of any persons under the Act.

MORTUARIES

It is with pleasure that I am able to report the coming into being of the new Mortuary at Glasshoughton. This very modern building houses reception hall with a refrigerated holding cabinet, post-mortem room with office facilities for the pathologist, viewing room and waiting room for the general public; the whole giving excellent facilities for what is a very tragic service. Arrangements were also made for the cleaning of the premises and the assistance with the bodies, and by the end of the year the system was working very satisfactorily. With the availability of these premises, the old out of date mortuaries at Glasshoughton and Cinder Lane, were disbanded.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

	<u>Informal Action</u>	<u>Formal Action</u>
Nuisances found in 1963.....	509	217
Nuisances left over from 1962...	87	38
Total requiring abatement.....	596	255
Abated during 1963.....	484	143
Outstanding at end of 1963.....	112	112

PUBLIC CLEANSING

As in all former years this section of the report and the figures included in it, cover the period of the financial year and not calendar year.

The service in general provides a great deal of scope for report, and operations in some aspects are dependent on weather conditions. It is with some degree of relief that one is able to say in this Annual Report, that the Winter proved to be extremely mild, and particularly mild by comparison with the previous year; nevertheless some snow fall had to be dealt with and periods of frost combated. As one can never estimate for weather conditions, preparations were made well in advance and for this year we were able to secure a large agricultural type gritting machine with moving floor and mechanically propelled spreaders; although the service was never heavily tested, this appliance proved invaluable in the periods calling for gritting, and its use revealed a great saving in man-power and vehicle time and enabled a much wider area to be covered with virtually the same use of material.

When the occasion arose we had the support of other departments, and again we are indebted to Parks, Direct Labour Force, Highways and Transport for their very willing help in times of stress.

In the general field, refuse collection was well maintained throughout the year, and our existing tips served to good purpose.

Refuse Collection

The year's workings confirm two points noted in my previous report, namely the enormous change which has occurred in the physical character of our domestic refuse. With the issue of washed coals to mine-workers in place of the former unscreened coal, there has been a terrific reduction in weight; we no longer get heaps of unwanted shale, nor do we get ashbins containing heavy material which has never properly burned, the new fuel, particularly when burned in modern appliances, merely leaves a residue of light ash, and as a result the weight per bin has steadily dropped. Nevertheless, the bulk has been replaced by, I believe, an increased use of containers of card, metal and glass; we still find also a considerable amount of discarded domestic furniture. This latter is an embarrassment and I suggest is not truly domestic refuse as one foresees it, and it has been necessary to institute a system of charging to prevent the collection service becoming overwhelmed.

The second feature of importance is the continuing benefit derived from the bonus scheme; regular staff has been maintained; short term sickness and absence and even some of the holiday period has been successfully dealt with; the men in turn are able to augment their normal weekly wage by acceptable cash bonuses.

Domestic premises in the district are now served by four main vehicles, these consist of a Dennis Shefflex, two Dennis Continuous Loaders and an S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper, supported by some slight use of a Karrier Game Cock on one day of the week. Shop and commercial premises continue to be cleared by a special bodied Ford, and this particular vehicle of course, continues to provide the bulk of paper and cardboard for our salvage scheme. Tabular figures give details of the service.

Disposal - Tips

The district continues to be served by two tips, that at Water Lane, Fryston, serving the Eastern half of the district, and that at Three Lane Ends the Western half. In each case the procedure is identical, top soil is removed, the level raised and the top soil returned. This work of soil removal and coverage is carried out by the Brayloader, and we are thus able to keep good control of the tipping areas.

Disposal - Destructor

I regret that I am unable to say that the make-shift cell at Cinder Lane has been replaced. Although a scheme had been agreed, details of the after-burner created considerable delay and constructional work had not been commenced at the end of the year. As a result, the old cell was kept in use and by exercising particular care, was able to give some degree of incineration. I hope that my next report will review its replacement.

The following statistics will be found of interest:-

Collection

Refuse collected during the year was as follows:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
Ashbins (estimated weight).....	16,749.	14
Ashpits (estimated weight).....	50.	10
Shop refuse and salvage.....	420.	14
TOTAL.....	17,220.	18.

The net cost of this service was £31,609.

In addition the department removed 242 tons 19 cwts of refuse from the Market premises, the cost of which was borne by the Market Committee.

As in previous years tradespeople and others conveyed material to the destructor and to the tips.

The emptying of cesspools was carried out as required and it is estimated that 4,169 tons of sewage was so removed at a cost of £3,067.

Tips

Material disposed of at the tips was as follows:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Ashbins.....	16,749.	14
Ashpits.....	50.	10
Destructor Waste.....	108.	8
Street Sweeping.....	2,773.	5
Gully Cleansing.....	2,128.	0
Market Refuse.....	242.	19
TOTAL.....	22,042.	16.

Destructor

Shop Refuse.....	341.	9
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Salvage

Materials salvaged during the year were as follows:-

Waste Paper.....	6113 tons - £4,899.
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The gross expenditure on disposal was £11,217, but with the income from salvage and trade refuse of £5,341 this was reduced to a net figure of £5,876.

Street Cleansing

There was very little change in street cleansing service during the year; street sweeping combines manual labour with mechanical appliances. Three sweeper collectors are employed full time very largely on the main traffic routes; two small gangs operate electrically propelled pedestrian controlled street orderly carts. In the town centre morning sweeping is undertaken by an augmented gang using one of these appliances, and once the town centre has been cleared the normal gang takes over a residential area, whilst the remaining sweepers take over their individual beats. The second small gang operates in the Glasshoughton area.

All street gullies are cleansed by vacuum tank vehicles which also assist in cesspool emptying, sewer flushing etc. With the making up of private streets and the creation of housing schemes, it has been necessary to employ an extra vehicle and there are now four permanently engaged in the department. During the summer months these vehicles undertake some street washing in hot weather.

Cost Statement 1963/4

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal

Item	Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	% of Total gross Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5
		£.	£.	£.	%
	<u>Revenue Account</u>				
1.	<u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
	(i) Labour.	22,079	7,292	29,371	68
	(ii) Transport.	9,816	756	10,572	24
	(iii) Plant, etc.	39	2,935	2,974	7
	(iv) Other items.	-	234	234	1
	(v) Total Gross Expenditure.	31,934	11,217	43,151	100
2.	<u>Gross Income</u>	325	5,341	5,666	-
3.	<u>Net Cost</u>	31,609	5,876	37,485	-
4.	<u>Capital Expenditure met from Revenue</u> (included in above)	-	-	-	-
	<u>UNIT COSTS</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only.	25. 1	8. 3	33. 4	-
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	11. 2	10	12. 0	-
7.	Net cost per ton.	36. 0	6. 8	42. 8	-
		£.	£.	£.	
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population.	784	146	930	-
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises.	2,350	437	2,787	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

10.	Area (statute acres - land and inland water)...	4,394 acres
11.	Population at 30th June, 1963 (Registrar-General's Estimate).....	40,300 persons
12.	Total refuse collected (tons).....	17,591 tons
13.	Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day - (365 days to year).....	23.9 cwts
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected.....	13,450 premises
15.	Premises from which weekly collection is made.	100%
16.	Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (including Nil miles by secondary transport).....	1 mile
17.	Kerbside collection, if practiced, expressed as estimated percentage of total collection...	Nil %
18.	Total refuse disposed of.....	17,591 tons
19.	<u>Methods of disposal (salvage excluded):</u>	
	(a) Crude tipping.....	-
	(b) Controlled tipping.....	96%
	(c) Direct incineration.....	4%
	(d) Separation and incineration.....	-
		<hr/> 100% <hr/>

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse:-

<u>Analysis of Income and Tonnage</u>		
	Income (included in Item 2)	Tonnage Collected (included in Item 12)
	<u>£.</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>Salvage</u>		
(a) Raw kitchen waste (note (a)).....	-	-
(b) Scrap metal.....	-	-
(c) Waste Paper.....	4,899	613
(d) Other salvage....	-	-
(e) Totals.....	4,899	613
 <u>Trade Refuse</u>	 767	 Unknown

(b) Street Cleansing

Particulars 1	Street Sweeping and Watering 2	Street gully cleansing 3	Total 4	% of total Gross Expenditure 5
<u>Revenue Account</u>	£.	£.	£.	%
1. <u>Gross Expenditure</u>				
(i) Labour.	9,657	983	10,640	57
(ii) Transport	5,690	1,692	7,382	40
(iii) Plant, etc.	478	6	484	3
(iv) Other items	-	-	-	-
(v) Total gross Expenditure	15,825	2,681	18,506	100
2. <u>Gross Income</u> (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council).	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Net Cost</u>	15,825	2,681	18,506	100
4. <u>Capital Expenditure</u> (included above)	-	-	-	-
5. <u>Gross Expenditure</u> on snow clearing and gritting, not included previously.	5,963	-	-	-
<u>UNIT COSTS</u>				
6. Net cost per street mile.	298	-	-	-
7. Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed.	-	131	-	-
8. Net cost per 1,000 population	393	66	459	-

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

9. Mileage of streets cleansed (note (j)).	53.12 miles
10. <u>Frequency of cleansing:-</u>	
(a) At least once daily.	2%
(b) Three to five times weekly.	2%
(c) Twice weekly.	8%
(d) Once weekly.	41%
(e) Less than once weekly.	47%
11. Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means.	42%
12. Number of street gullies cleansed (note (k)).	3,841
13. Number of gully cleansings during year (No. of gullies x No. of cleansings) (note (k)).	20,456
14. Percentage of gully cleansings done by mechanical means.	100%

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During the year, existing accommodation was once again augmented by new conveniences serving the Bus Station in Albion Street. These are primarily intended for the travelling public, but are of course in general use.

On the opening of the Bus Station, re-staffing organisation took place and the women's section of the conveniences at Bradley Street and those at the Bus Station are served jointly by two female attendants working shifts. The men's section at the Bus Station being served by a whole-time attendant who serves the Station generally; whilst the men's section at Bradley Street is served by an attendant who also deals with the urinals in the town centre.

During the year legislation was enacted prohibiting the presence of turnstiles for public conveniences, and those at Bradley Street were consequently removed, thereby materially extending the scope for vandalism.

In the past I have referred to the damage done to public conveniences throughout the town, and during the year under review the damage undoubtedly increased, particularly in those conveniences where turnstiles had previously exercised a measure of control. Whilst I can appreciate that this apparatus does cause some inconvenience at times, we have always found it to have a controlling influence, and I regard their removal as a retrograde and not a progressive step.

STAFF

During the year there was only one change in the staff of the department, Mr. Whitley, Additional Public Health Inspector, left to take up an appointment elsewhere and was replaced by Mr. D. Ward who had previously received training in the department.

The following are the members of staff:-

Deputy Public Health Inspector.....	Mr. J. Rooke.
Additional Public Health Inspectors..	Mr. K. Whitley to 31st Dec. 1962 Mr. H. Burton. Mr. J. S. Hepworth. Mr. D. Ward from 11th Feb. 1963. Mr. M. Gray.
Technical Assistant.....	Mr. M. Gray.
Clerks.....	Mrs. N. Ward. Mrs. V. A. Stansill. Miss S. M. Diggory.

CONCLUSION

I would once again wish to place on record by grateful thanks to the staff of the department both indoor and out, for the assistance rendered throughout the year. Particularly would I wish to thank my deputy Mr. Rooke, who accepts so much responsibility, not only in the general work of the department, particularly in the Improvement Grants Scheme, but also in the preparation of this Report. Once again I am very grateful for his assistance so readily given and so efficiently carried out.

I would also wish again to express to the Council my appreciation for the confidence shown in me, and again thank my colleagues in other departments for their help and support throughout the year.

I beg to remain,

Your obedient Servant,

E. J. WINFIELD

Senior Public Health Inspector

Cinder Lane, and Cleansing Superintendent.
29th September, 1964.

